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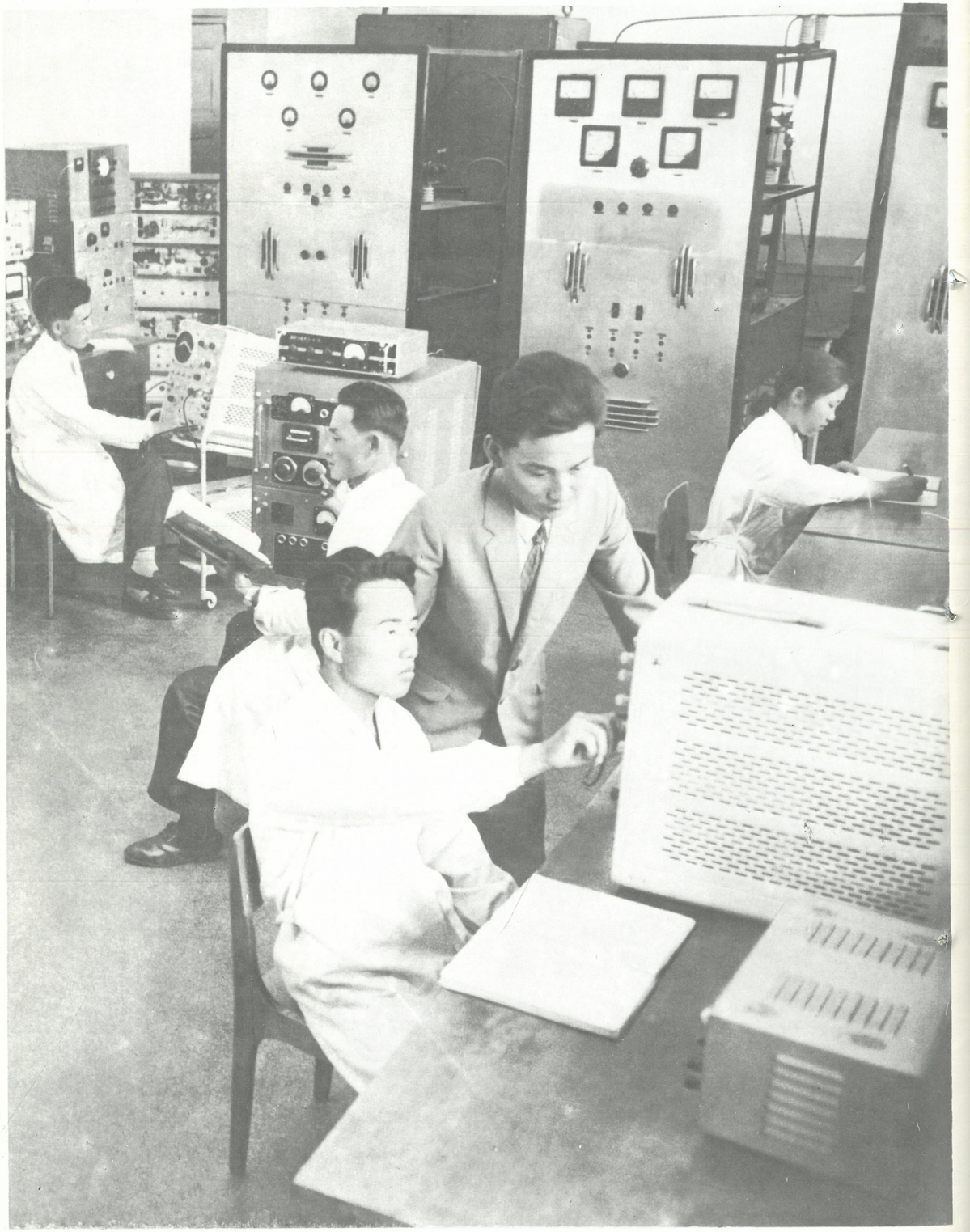

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Speech by President KIM IL SUNG at Mass Meeting

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, paid a state visit to our country between April 14 and 17 at the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There was a grand Pyongyang mass meeting in welcome of him at the Pyongyang Gymnasium on April 16.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung made a welcome speech.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk,

Esteemed Ieng Sary, Special Envoy from the Interior,

Esteemed and distinguished guests from Cambodia,

Comrades and friends,

Today people of all walks of life in Pyongyang have gathered here, overjoyed to meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, who has come to our country after his successful visit to the liberated zone of Cambodia, and other distinguished Cambodian guests.

First, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I would like again to warmly welcome Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding leader of the Cambodian people, a staunch anti-imperialist champion and our closest friend, and Princess Monique Sihanouk and other Cambodian guests.

Allow me also to send our warmest militant greetings through you to the National Liberation People's Armed Forces of Cambodia and all the patriotic Cambodian people who are performing brilliant feats in the heroic battle against the U.S. aggressors and their stooges.

Our people are receiving Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage today when the situation in Cambodia is changing decisively in favour of the Cambodian people.

Samdech Head of State is paying a visit to our country soon after his visit of over one month to the liberated zone which inspired the Cambodian people more powerfully to the sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This is a manifestation of his strong militant friendship with us and his profound trust in us.

We warmly congratulate Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the success in his historic visit to the liberated zone of Cambodia.

We have had cordial talks with Samdech Head of State and saw with great interest the fine films and photographs vividly depicting the visit made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk to the vast liberated zone of Cambodia, accompanied by Ieng Sary, Special Envoy from the Interior.

This has acquainted us better with the fact that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, despite all difficult conditions on the battlefields, gallantly entered the liberated zone and conducted energetic activities, enjoying his happy reunion with Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, Ministers Hou Youn and Hu Nim and other distinguished leaders of the resistance movement and people of all strata in the homeland, holding a Cabinet meeting of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and delivering a militant speech at a grand mass rally. We were deeply impressed by this.

Our women are highly praising and greatly admiring the valorous activities of Esteemed Princess Monique Sihanouk who accompanied Samdech Head of State to the liberated zone of Cambodia.

The recent visit of Samdech Head of State to the liberated zone of Cambodia was an event of historic significance in consolidating the unity of the National United Front of Kampuchea, forcefully inspiring the entire Cambodian people to a decisive victory, to the liberation of the whole country, and laying a firm foundation for the final triumph of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

As fully proved by the films and photographs, this visit completely frustrated all the sordid intrigues and slanders and calumniations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to impair the authority of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the sole legitimate Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the recognized leader of its national resistance movement, who commands the high respect and deep trust of the Cambodian people, and to undermine the unity and cohesion of the National United Front of Kampuchea and ignore the existence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and it dealt a hard blow to the enemies.

Indeed, Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's visit to the liberated zone of Cambodia was a powerful demonstration of the great victory won by the Cambodian people in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech as its Chairman and a great inspiration to the embattled Indochinese peoples and the Asian revolutionary peoples.

Samdech Head of State visited Viet Nam and China soon after his triumphant visit to the liberated zone in his homeland and met the leaders of those countries and then has come to our country. This is also of great significance in strengthening the anti-imperialist front of the revolutionary Asian peoples extending over Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, China and Korea.

All the facts clearly show that though the U.S. imperialists engineered a coup d'etat in the peace-loving and neutral Cambodia and subsequently perpetrated a direct armed invasion of Cambodia three years ago in a desperate attempt to stave off their defeat in their aggressive war in Viet Nam, they themselves suffered serious political and military reverses in the end.

The U.S. provocation of war in Cambodia revealed with added clarity that the U.S. imperialists are the undisguised aggressors against small nations, the insolent meddlers in the internal affairs of other countries, the chieftain of modern colonialism who commits aggression by instigating their minions and the disturber of peace in Asia and the world at large.

The National Liberation People's Armed Forces of Cambodia have already liberated 90 per cent of the country with 80 per cent of its population and the liberated zone has turned into a reliable base to liberate the entire country.

The Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea is now fully supported and loved by all the Cambodian people as their sole legitimate government with its administrative structure deeply rooted over the vast territory and among the people and with strong armed forces and has become an authoritative, dignified and unshakable existence, officially recognized by several tens of countries.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over these victories and successes of the fraternal Cambodian people in the just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, consider them their own success and warmly hail them.

The Cambodian people and patriotic armed forces are now scoring new victories by launching an all-out offensive on the entire front in Cambodia, and have sieged Phnom Penh from all sides, driving the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique to the last ditch where they can never get out.

In an effort to save the Lon Nol puppet clique from destruction, the U.S. imperialists persisted in their manoeuvres to expand their intervention and aggressive war, intensifying barbarous bombings on Cambodia's liberated zone by mobilizing large numbers of airplanes and have at last thrown the South Vietnamese puppet troops into the territory of Cambodia.

This is a new, grave encroachment by the U.S. imperialists upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and another open violation of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and the resolutions of the International Paris Conference.

This reckless military adventure of the U.S. imperialists is but a more naked self-exposure of their aggressiveness to the whole world, and it will only precipitate their own shameful defeat.

With no amount of machinations can the U.S. imperialists break the Cambodian people's unshakable determination to fight out resolutely until they will have achieved the complete liberation of their homeland.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said:

"Some day the whole world will be convinced that the National United Front of Kampuchea is very strong and that the U.S. imperialists cannot defeat it by any means."

We firmly believe that under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman the entire Cambodian people will rise up as one and certainly defeat U.S. imperialism and its stooges and completely liberate Phnom Penh and the whole territory of Cambodia in the not too distant future and build a new, prosperous Cambodia.

The United States must stop its aggressive acts against Cambodia at once and the Cambodian question must be solved on the basis of the five-point statement of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk dated March 23, 1970.

I take this opportunity to again solemnly declare internally and externally that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, give active support, both material and moral, to the Cambodian people in their just liberation struggle.

Today the U.S. imperialists are being mauled everywhere in Indochina.

The recent conclusion of the "Agreement on Ending War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" and the withdrawal of the last batch of the U.S. aggressor troops from South Viet Nam signify a great victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people in their long-drawn anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and a common victory of the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people reiterate their warm congratulations to the Vietnamese people on their victory and express active support to their new struggle to build socialism in the north, safeguard peace, independence and sovereignty and achieve democracy and national harmony in the south and reunify their country peacefully.

The signing of the "Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos"

implies a great victory won by the Laotian people in the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation and a common victory of the world's peace-loving people.

Our people again warmly congratulate the Laotian people on their victory and express firm solidarity with them in their struggle to safeguard and consolidate peace in Laos and achieve national concord and the reunification of their country.

The victories of the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples are a brilliant result of the indestructible militant unity and solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples marching under the banner of the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

The United States should draw a proper lesson from its setbacks it has been suffering in the whole area of Indochina.

Nevertheless, the U.S. authorities, in open contravention of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, are not only egging the Thieu clique on to keep the state of war and continuously pursuing their neo-colonialist policy in South Viet Nam; but they also are driving the South Vietnamese puppet troops again to the invasion of Cambodia. In Laos, too, they are encouraging the reactionaries with military support to break the peace agreement and meddling in the domestic affairs of Laos.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists for their criminal intrigues in violating the peace agreements in Viet Nam and Laos and expanding the war of aggression in Cambodia, and demand that they desist from their monstrous intervention and aggression in Indochina as soon as possible.

The three Indochinese peoples will definitely win a final victory with the active support and encouragement of all the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the rest of the world.

Comrades and friends,

Today the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression is going totally bankrupt in face of the stubborn resistance of the peoples in this part of the world and they are being forced out of many places in Asia.

In south Korea the U.S. neo-colonialist rule is tottering to its foundation and the people's voice against foreign intervention and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is increasingly strong. However, the U.S. aggressors refuse to pull out from there obediently.

As it is losing one foothold after another for aggression in Asia the United States increasingly regards south Korea as a major stronghold for Asian aggression and is trying to keep its hold on it by all means, describing it as a "testing ground for the Nixon doctrine."

Because of these manoeuvrings on the part of the U.S. authorities, the dialogue arranged for the first time between north and south Korea whose relationship had long been frozen is not progressing smoothly and the tension is still persisting in our country.

The United States has hampered the dialogue from its very start and constantly stimulated the south Korean authorities not to peace and national unity but to the military confrontation with us.

The United States is also trying to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of our country, motivated by a desire to keep south Korea as its permanent colony and military base.

All the facts fully show who truly wants peace and reunification and works for the people and who really incites war and division, sells the country and seeks a fratricidal war in Korea today.

The recent Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, in the light of the situation prevailing in our country, discussed how to terminate foreign intervention in our internal affairs in order to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and adopted a letter to the Parliaments and governments of all countries and a letter to U.S. Congress.

In the letter we made it clear that unless the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea are deprived of the emblem of the "UN forces" and withdrawn and unless the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is dissolved, it would be impossible either to accelerate the north-south dialogue successfully or to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and we called upon all the peace-loving countries and peoples to give us active support and assistance so that our just policies and demands for removal of those obstacles to national reunification may be materialized.

This appeal of ours which reflects the unanimous desire and will of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people is evoking a new, widespread international reaction.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China were the first to send us a letter fully supporting it, and firm solidarity with our just position is being expressed widely in the press and among public circles in China.

The broad public circles and many news media in the Soviet Union, too, are evaluating the great importance of our peaceful initiative and are extending active support to it.

Other fraternal socialist countries, Asian, African and Latin-American countries and many other countries are expressing strong support and sympathy for our appeal.

This convinces our people more firmly of the justness of their cause and the inevitability of their victory.

Our Supreme People's Assembly also sent a letter to U.S. Congress. Whether U.S. Congress will place it on its agenda for discussion or not, whether it will answer us or not, is its own business.

What we would like to say again to the U.S. government authorities and Congress here is that the United States must not interfere in Korea's internal affairs and that it must give up the scheme to drag on the settlement of the Korean question and perpetuate the division of Korea.

To split Korea into two Koreas for ever is contradictory to the aspiration of all the Korean people.

If there are any forces calling for partition among the Koreans, they are a handful of elements in south Korea. The sweeping majority of the Korean people firmly maintain that there is no reason why our nation, a homogeneous nation from the outset, should be split in two and that it must be reunified.

Because they do not want their country to be divided into two Koreas, all the patriots in north and south Korea will never allow any attempts to hinder the reunification of their country, and they will also fight resolutely against the attempts not only of the United States, but of any other forces to manufacture "two Koreas".

As a matter of fact, even if the United States keeps Korea partitioned for a long time, it will gain nothing out of it. If any, it will only reveal its aggressiveness all the more to the world and arouse an ever stronger hatred among the Korean people and the world people.

When their hatred grows, their resistance and struggle against the aggressors will gain momentum and this will eventually force the U.S. aggressors out of Korea.

Why should the United States obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, if it has no aggressive design against her?

Since we have made it clear repeatedly that we want to reunify the country peacefully and that we will refrain from any north-south conflict and since we have put forward different reasonable and specific ways for achieving peaceful reunification and averting such a conflict, if the United States truly hopes for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and peace in the Far East and the Pacific region, it must discontinue such acts as keeping its troops in south Korea, introducing new-type weapons and military equipment there to increase its military support to the south Korean authorities and ceaselessly conducting clamorous war exercises to fan up a war climate.

We cannot but direct our attention to the fact that the United States has continued to act that way even afer the announcement of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement and, still worse, recently it has been staging the so-called "ROK-U.S. joint military exercises" in which landing and attacking operations are carried out, supposing us as their enemy.

This is, in the final analysis, aimed at making the Koreans fight Koreans, obstructing the reunification of Korea and aggravating tension.

We consider that the double-dealing tactics the south Korean authorities are now employing against us is essentially the same as the one the U.S. authorities are using under the cloak of "peace."

We sternly warn that if the unwarranted acts of the U.S. authorities again increase the tension which has been temporarily eased in our country and lead to the conflagration of another war by the bellicose elements in south Korea, the U.S. authorities must be held fully responsible for all that.

Today on this rostrum, we would like to appeal once again to the south Korean authorities that they should honestly observe the July 4 Joint Statement and strive to promote mutual understanding between the two sides and, especially, remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and stop arms race and thereby alleviate tension, create the atmosphere of mutual trust and accelerate collaboration and unity and, further, achieve reunification at the earliest possible date.

Now some of the south Korean authorities are talking much about the "confrontation with dialogue," "competition" and "co-existence with dialogue." But this is entirely meaningless.

Fundamentally speaking, co-existence is a matter between countries and peoples with differing social and political systems. If it is applied to a single nation, it will only lead to the perpetuation of its division, after all.

We still maintain that efforts should be made not for "confrontation with dialogue" and "competition with dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue" but for the unity with dialogue, collaboration with dialogue and reunification through dialogue.

We consider that if the north and the south have no intention to impose their belief, ideology and system on each other, they will be able to achieve great national unity, even though they may have some disagreements.

What is of paramount importance for this is to put into practice as soon as possible the five-point proposal we have already advanced as an immediate step for removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south—the cessation of arms reinforcement and armament race, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the reduction of armed forces and armaments, the stoppage of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries, and the conclusion of a peace agreement—and to materialize many-sided collaboration between the north and the south in all the political, military, economic, cultural and diplomatic fields.

Today among the south Korean people the trend for the peaceful reunification of the country is rising higher and the democratic forces are steadily growing in strength.

We have so far made no big progress in the dialogue between the north and the south, but in this course the contention and position of each side have become clear and, accordingly, we have

become convinced that the north and the south can get closer together in the future and that the Korean nation is quite capable of finding the solution to the reunification question for itself.

We think that if the current dialogue does not progress well, then it will be advisable for the patriotic figures of different strata to meet and exchange opinions exhaustively and fully understand each other and thus solve the question of reunification, rather than the authorities of the north and the south merely arguing right and wrong between them.

In this connection, we hold that representatives of different political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south should be invited to participate in the present activity of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to extend its scope or a political consultative meeting be convened with the participation of representatives of different political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, separately from the work of the Commission.

Many difficulties are lying in our way to reunification. But since we are all one and the same people, we must not fail to achieve great national unity and actualize the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the long-cherished aspiration of our nation.

If one divides the people and sells the country, he will only have the same indelible disgrace as that of the five traitors of 1905.

Therefore, any of us Koreans, without exception, should resolutely oppose national division and strive to settle our internal affairs from the position of national independence and achieve reunification, and thereby do a good thing which will be handed down to our posterity.

Now our people's revolutionary spirit is very high and things are going well on all fronts of socialist construction.

Under the Party's wise leadership, our people are waging a dynamic struggle to fulfil the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions successfully, consolidate and develop the socialist system and increase the nation's might as a whole in the northern half of the Republic.

Today the international solidarity with our revolution is growing tremendously in scope and strength; it is a strong, irresistible tendency of the times that more and more countries are recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and developing friendly state relations with it.

This reflects the very trend of the present times when the world people are freeing themselves from all manner of imperialist domination and pressure and taking the road to independence. It vividly shows that the sinister U.S. imperialist designs to isolate our Republic in the international arena and strangulate it are now ending in a final fiasco.

With the unreserved support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, we will continue to do all we can to expand the north-south dialogue, remove the state of military confrontation between the two sides, materialize many-sided collaboration in all spheres— political, military, economic, cultural and diplomatic—and reject the interference of outside forces and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrades and friends,

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Kingdom of Cambodia have always stood firm by the Korean people and actively supported them in the struggle to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and to achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Basing himself on his anti-imperialist, peaceful policy, Samdech Head of State recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean people and established diplomatic relations with our country long ago, thwarting all the imperialist intrigues and determinedly fought in the interests of our people in the international arena.

This greatly inspired our people as a very valuable political support to us.

For this, I would like to express my profound thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The Korean and Cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers fighting on in firm unity on the anti-imperialist common front.

The ties of militant friendship between our two peoples are strengthening day by day and this friendship is a reliable source of strength in promoting our common cause against imperialism.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has accomplished immortal feats in bringing the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples into bloom and developing it onto such a high plane as today.

Samdech Head of State is paying another visit to our country now. This is one more signal event which has made the militant friendship between our two peoples come into fuller bloom.

The good relations of fraternal friendship between the Korean and Cambodian peoples initiated by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will, no doubt, expand and develop in all fields in the days to come.

Today the general situation is developing more and more in favour of the peoples fighting against imperialism and for socialism and national liberation.

The imperialists who have begun to slide downhill are making continued, desperate attempts in every way to turn back the wheel of history, resorting to double-dealing tactics under the cloak of "peace." But their final downfall is inevitable.

Our Party and people deem it their noble internationalist duty to give active support and

inspiration to the revolutionary struggle of all the peoples who fight against imperialism and aspire after the independent development of their countries and take it as their consistent policy to develop state as well as political, economic and cultural relations with all countries that are friendly towards our country.

We positively support the Asian peoples' struggle against U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism and resolutely support the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in their struggle against the U.S.-backed Israeli aggressors.

We positively support the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom, liberation and consolidated national independence, and express our firm solidarity with the Latin-American peoples in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention and for defending the sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources of their countries.

We express our solidarity with the European peoples in their struggle for peace and security in Europe.

In the future, too, as in the past, our people will continue to wage a staunch struggle for peace, democracy and national independence and the victory of socialism, in unity with the socialist countries, in unity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and in unity with all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The Korean people will advance shoulder to shoulder for ever with the fraternal Cambodian people in this common cause.

Long live the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cambodian peoples!

Long live the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia!

Long live the solidarity of all the progressive peoples in Asia and the rest of the world!

Speech by Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK at Mass Meeting

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr. Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Most respected Madame Chairwoman Kim Song Ae,

Respected Your Excellency Mr. Premier Kim Il and Madame,

Respected Your Excellencies messieurs and mesdames high personalities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Dear Korean brothers and sisters,

Respected Your Excellencies messieurs and mesdames of the diplomatic corps,

Dear friends,

Dear compatriots,

Permit me first of all to express my deepest and sincerest thanks to His Excellency Mr. Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved great leader of the Korean people, for the honour His Excellency bestowed on me by personally presiding over this magnificent meeting at the grand and completely new Pyongyang sports palace, a new masterpiece which will rank among hosts of masterpieces erected thanks to the brilliant leadership of the great leader and creative ingenuity of his people.

Permit me to express at the same time my deepest gratitude to His Excellency most respected and beloved President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having made a very important and moving speech with the noblest and most amicable sentiments towards the Khmer people, the National United Front, the Royal Government of National Union, the National Liberation People's Armed Forces and their Head of State.

The splendid speech of His Excellency will certainly arouse a world-wide echo because of the international prestige of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great hero of the anti-imperialist people's revolution.

What he said in this speech will always be cherished in the hearts and minds of all the Khmer patriots and will immensely encourage and arouse great enthusiasm among our valiant combatants who are continuing the armed struggle for the national salvation and the complete liberation of the fatherland.

Now, Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Republic, permit me to thank most respectfully Madame Chairwoman Kim Song Ae and express my heartiest thanks to His Excellency Mr. Premier Kim Il and Madame and other high personalities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the dear Korean brothers and sisters and the diplomatic corps present at this grand meeting. Your presence strikingly proves the friendship, support and solidarity with the Khmer people and their sacred struggle.

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Republic,

Most respected Madame Chairwoman Kim Song Ae,

Respected hosts,

Dear friends,

In the three-odd-year-long struggle against the U.S. imperialists who invaded Cambodia, our fatherland, to turn her into a complete neo-colony, our people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the National Liberation People's Armed Forces and their Head of State have always received the firmest support and full solidarity and multi-form aids from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung.

This support, this solidarity and these inestimable aids greatly contributed to the still more resounding and important successes made every year in the hard-fought battles against the United States of America, the aggressor and destroyer of our small country.

Our fight is arduous because ours is a small nation in comparison to a giant like the United States of America, which is known as the world's first military and economic "power" and is most insolent, most racist, most barbarous and most cruel and obstinate imperialism without parallel in all times.

In this arduous struggle our under-developed country is inflicting setbacks upon the United States of America which is using against our young People's Armed Forces the latest and most powerful military materiel and most destructive and murderous weapons except nuclear weapons and actually mobilizing against our people all the aircraft at its disposal in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

As our small country finds itself in the infernal deluge of saturation fire, some people considered it quite impossible for me and my wife to return to the liberated zone of Cambodia and stay there for one whole month and safely come to the capitals of the three countries, Hanoi, Peking and Pyongyang, the glorious and invincible "base-areas" in the anti-imperialist struggle of the Khmer people.

But numerous and significant photographs and the film which I have brought with me from my historical trip to and sojourn in Cambodia between February and March 1973 will convince the entire people of the world of the reality and the success of my mission, the mission that, His Excellency Marshal, the respected and beloved great leader of the heroic Korean people, duly stressed, was important not only for the future of Cambodia but also for the future of all the peoples threatened, invaded and exploited by world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

His Excellency most respected and beloved President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said that my return to my country and my month-long stay with the embattled Khmer people instilled fresh strength into our people and the National Liberation People's Armed Forces and gave a great impulse to their heroic struggle.

Since March, this struggle, in fact, has developed prodigiously to such a point that recently President of the United States of America Richard Nixon had no alternative but to adopt the following decision: to urgently convene the National Defense Council meeting for examining especially the most seriously aggravated situation in the socalled "Khmer Republic"; to despatch his confident General Alexander Haig to Saigon and Bangkok for studying the possibility of sending again to Cambodia some armed mercenary divisions of South Viet Nam and Thailand to save the traitorous Lon Nol; to bring the escalation of the U.S. aerial aggression against People's Cambodia to the degree of unprecedented violence in Indochina; to build an "aerial bridge," like that for West Berlin a few years ago, in an attempt to save Phnom-Penh, the last den of U.S. neo-colonialism in Cambodia, from economic suffocation; finally to urgently evacuate to Bangkok the families of the staff members of the embassies of the U.S. and its allies and satellites in Phnom-Penh, whose panic arose from the NLPAF's advance to the areas near Phnom-Penh and even to its some suburbs despite the fact that the United States carried on interventions to help the Lon Nol forces now in complete decomposition, mobilizing every day 120 "B52," scores of "AC130," "F105" and even "F111".

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Republic,

Most respected Madame Chairwoman Kim Song Ae,

Dear hosts,

Dear friends,

Dear compatriots,

In the course of my inspection to some parts of the liberated zone of Cambodia for the last one month of March, I had cordial and fraternal contacts with responsible personages of the NUFK and RGNUC in the homeland (to begin with, three people's heroes Khieu Samphan, Hou Youn and Hu Nim whom the enemies claimed to be "dead" are, in reality, in good health as the photographs and film prove), commanders and model combatants of the National Liberation People's Armed Forces and people of different strata (buddhist clergies included). All the people told me and asked me to say to you that neither the U.S. aircraft nor Thai and Saigon divisions nor atomic bombs would force them or come to the point of deflecting them from the supreme goal they are trying to achieve, that is, the radical elimination of U.S. neo-colonialism established in Phnom-Penh and its valet, the anti-popular, anti-national, fascist, most corrupt and traitorous "republic" of the gang of Lon Nol. All the people told me and asked me to say to you that they are deeply conscious that, resolutely standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists without the spirit of retreat and without the acception of any political or other compromise with U.S. imperialism, they are defending not only the sacred right of Cambodia to live a free and independent life in national unity and national territorial integrity but also the sacred right of other fraternal peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, threatened, invaded, exploited or divided into two by U.S. imperialism, the right to live a free and independent life and realize national unity or territorial and national reunification.

Our people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces have the sacred duty never to capitulate if President Richard Nixon of the U.S.A. has the "right" to continue the vicious war of genocide against us till his second tenure of presidency ends in 1976.

Our Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces possess an important stock of arms and munitions which will enable them to continue the armed struggle by the end of 1974.

The Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces have and will have the ways to procure "on the spot," namely from the enemy, sufficient arms and munitions (105 mm. guns and their shells, large calibre mortars and heavy machine guns) and other military equipment and vehicles (including tanks). This will lead them to wage a protracted struggle without fail, even if the war will drag on till 1976 or longer.

In fact, scarcely a day has passed without the Lon Nol units taking to flight in disorder before

the irresistible assaults of the battalions and regiments of the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces, involuntarily leaving to us as a "present" large quantities of arms, munitions, equipment, vehicles, communication apparatuses, medicaments and surgical instruments.

Under this condition, we sincerely advise, from the objective stand, the foreign governments, which hope the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia will accept the "ceasefire" at once or make a political compromise with U.S. imperialism and the socalled "republic" in Phnom-Penh, to give up their dangerous illusions.

The illusions are dangerous because they have since long ago made foreign governments, contrary to their long-term national interests, render unjust support to the dying Lon Nol regime, a faithful tool and servant of U.S. imperialism.

Accordingly, these foreign governments make the Lon Nol regime artificially survive to the detriment not only of the Khmer nation still undergoing indescribable sufferings but also of peace in Indochina and the security of Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia. Anyone can easily understand that when Richard Nixon intends to commit everything he can to slaughter the small Khmer people, this is not for the socalled "beautiful eyes" of traitor Lon Nol whom Nixon should bitterly despise as he humiliates his hirelings such as Nguyen Van Thieu, Pak Jung Hi and Chiang Kai-shek.

In actuality, the future of Indochina will definitely depend on the solution of the "problem" of Cambodia and, accordingly, the future of Southeast Asia and, furthermore, all the third world will depend on the solution of the Cambodian problem.

As a matter of fact, this is also linked with the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and the exploiting capitalist system in which U.S. imperialism is in the rank of "generalissimo."

It is also associated with the historic struggle between the peoples of the socialist countries, progressive peoples, the peoples of new-born independent countries and peoples of neutral countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America on the one hand and the evil forces of the U.S. imperialists who threaten these peoples and invade and exploit them or scheme to block their future on the other.

The socalled "republic" of Phnom-Penh is one of the essential "pawns" on the "chessboard" of U.S. imperialism and U.S. neo-colonialism established in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia. Therefore, when the revolution of the Khmer people beats down the "pawn," the other "pawns" will fall one after another. Because, the defeat of the strongest enemy by the revolution of a people will be particularly "contagious" among the peoples of neighbouring countries.

The Khmer people are one of the smallest peoples of the world from the numerical and economic point of view.

But, they are defeating the richest and strongest imperialism in the world.

Their victory, if total and definitive, will arouse the enthusiasm of other peoples of medium and small countries so that they, too, may certainly beat down in turn U.S. neo-colonialism ensconced in their countries.

The revolution of the Vietnamese people guided by Ho Chi Minh "dug the grave" of French colonialism.

This victory of the heroic and fraternal Vietnamese people directly inspired the heroic and fraternal Algerian people who succeeded in "burying" French colonialism in their turn in Africa.

Acquainted with these historical "precedents," such pro-imperialist Asians as Nguyen Van Thieu of Saigon and Thanom Kittikachorn of Bangkok are today loudly crying as never before to implore new "Caesar," Richard Nixon, not to leave the Lon Nol regime of Phnom-Penh to fall.

For these Asian renegades, like for a number of governments of Europe, to leave the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia to install in Phnom-Penh will amount to opening too large a gap in the immense "barrage" of the system of imperialism and neo-colonialism established in Southeast Asia. "The water" confined by this "barrage" will flow out of the immense reservoir through this gap without delay; in other terms, the Thai people, the Malayan people, the population in the non-liberated zone of South Viet Nam, the population of south Korea and the population of Taiwan will certainly advance with intensity till they overthrow the U.S. and British imperialist regimes. The liberation of Southeast Asia will inevitably, sooner or later, lead to the liberation of other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America by the peoples in those areas. This explains why U.S. President Richard Nixon is committing the diabolic and criminal acts of the war of genocide of the Khmer people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its most glorious President and national leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and its valiant people see very clearly this purpose of urgent importance to our Asia, Africa and Latin America.

That is why he and the Korean people are rendering all aid and support the Cambodian people need and all the patriotic generations of Cambodia will thank him and the Korean people for ever.

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Republic,

Most respected Madame Chairwoman Kim Song Ae,

Respected hosts,

Dear friends,

Dear compatriots,

The direct concernment of the Cambodian problem with the future of many fraternal peoples made me make a long remark on this problem before you.

But I know well of your patience and your extreme kindness to me.

In the last part of my speech I would like to give a brief account of our consistent stand for the solution of the problem of our country.

As we sincerely admire the American people's traditions of liberty, democracy and justice, we are neither bellicose nor hostile towards that people and we have not considered the United States to be the enemy.

This was why when Henry Kissinger, personal envoy of President Nixon, visited Hanoi and Peking recently, I declared to this "gentleman" and the world press that if President Nixon consents to end all U.S. interference in the Cambodian problem and accepts to let us Cambodians, that is, Lon Nol gang and us resistance patriots solve our affairs between ourselves free from American and other foreign intervention, the Cambodian people and the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces will forget the past history full of monstrous and unjustifiable criminal acts committed by the war apparatuses of the U.S. imperialists and make a reconciliation with the Washington government to immediately establish diplomatic, state and friendly relations.

The U.S. government "responded" to us with the new and most violent aerial escalation and the increased and concentrated aid, military, economic, financial and diplomatic, to the Lon Nol gang. President Nixon explains this general escalation of the war by trying to make the resistance of Khmer (the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces) appear as an "invasion of Cambodia by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam" in the eyes of the world.

This reaches the zenith of the most shameful intellectual and political impudence and dishonesty of the "gentleman" and head of state of the most developed country, who styles himself "a model of democracy" and "supreme representative" of Christian civilization.

Owing to the persistent obstinacy of Richard Nixon, the most heinous colonialist in history, (because, anachronistically and foolishly, he maintains against the wind and tide the U.S. neo-colonialist system in south Korea, Taiwan, the island of the People's Republic of China, and Japan which has the U.S. military bases and in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America), there is only one means for effectively helping the Khmer people win victory and put an end to the indescribable sufferings of Cambodia in a short span of time.

This means is not military.

It does not consist of the convening of an "international conference" in a certain place to bring us the "American style peace."

Nor is it to depend on the U.N. Security Council under the thumb of the United States.

The only means is the collective movement of all the non-imperialist states and governments, all the socialist countries and governments, and all states and governments which love peace, freedom and justice and legally recognize the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the only legal government of independent Cambodia and the Khmer people.

By so doing, the states and governments will isolate to the maximum U.S. imperialism and its tool, the charlatanic "Khmer republic."

The latter having no diplomatic relations with any "outside world" except the United States and its satellite governments, will land itself in political and moral isolation as its fall is inevitable.

With the fall of Lon Nol, peace and liberty will return to Cambodia in actuality and, at the same time, this will constitute the exultant prelude to the total liberation of South Viet Nam and the restoration of peace in the whole of Indochina.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its national leader, the most glorious, respected and beloved President, and its valiant people closed their embassy in Phnom-Penh on the day following the Putsch by Lon Nol on March 18, 1970, and accorded their legal and just recognition to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the first moment of its founding.

We will never forget the immense benefit rendered by very dignified, fraternal Korea.

We also will never forget the benefit rendered fraternally and voluntarily by the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Albanian People's Republic, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Chile, and over 30 other countries in Africa and Asia and socialist countries.

We hope that in the very near future other socialist countries, other non-aligned countries and other countries which truly love peace, freedom and justice will legally recognize the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, thereby rendering the greatest support to the Khmer people who are making sacrifice in the struggle for the victory of the common cause and the common ideal and to independent Cambodia.

We Khmer people are convinced that the great leader, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its courageous people will always stand firmly on our side, make all efforts possible to support us at all times and, in order to help Cambodia under the leadership of the National

United Front of Kampuchea, will use the powerful strength of sympathy and prestige they enjoy in the world so that Cambodia may be recognized as a genuine and independent Cambodia by all the countries.

Allow me to conclude my speech by saying once again that I had the greatest honour of participating, together with the well-known Korean people, in the emotional and enthusiastic events of celebrating the glorious 61st birthday of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved great leader of the Korean people, great hero of the Korean revolution and the national liberation, the builder of a genuine communist paradise in Korea and the heroic anti-U.S. fighter. This is the greatest bliss for me and this is the greatest bliss for my family, for the delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

It is one more highest honour and greatest happiness for me to be welcomed as a comrade-in-arms and the most intimate brother by most respected and beloved His Excellency Marshal and the fraternal Korean people.

Allow me to extend once again, in the name of the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the warmest and most heartfelt congratulations to His Excellency Marshal, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and warmly wish His Excellency Marshal good health, longevity and happiness, complete victory over U.S. imperialism, and great success in fulfilling his patriotic and just programme for friendly cooperation between the north and the south of Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Long live His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung!

Long live the Korean people!

Long live the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea!

Long live the friendship between Cambodia and Korea!

The peoples of Cambodia and Korea will vanquish U.S. imperialism!

Outstanding Military Strategy, Great Victory

Having long prepared an aggressive war in an attempt to realize their ambition to turn our country into a bridgehead and logistic base for their aggression against the Asian continent and use it as a stepping-stone for their world conquest, the U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to make an armed attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

Enjoying the absolute trust of the entire Korean people who put all their expectations in him and taking upon himself all the heavy burdens of the Party, Government and army and all the work of both the front and the rear, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the outstanding military strategist, put forward the slogan **"Everything for Victory in the War!"** and organized and mobilized our people and People's Army to struggle heroically for victory in the severe war.

In the whole course of leading the war to victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically strove to overcome dogmatism and flunkeyism and establish *Juche* thoroughly in the military sphere, and equipped the armymen and people with our Party's revolutionary idea, the great *Juche* idea, the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance; with his superb wisdom and resourcefulness and exceptional perspicacity, he created *Juche*-based military strategies and tactics, dealt deadly blows to the enemy, and led the Fatherland Liberation War to a great victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Also in the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed attack of the U.S. imperialists we could repulse the invasion of the numerically superior enemy and win a victory, because our Party rightly judged all situations and gave correct military guidance, attacking and retreating according to their needs." ("On Our Revolution and Tasks of the People's Army," Korean ed., pp. 112-3.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the unjust character of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war, their vulnerability, and their adventurist military strategy and the instability of the imperialist alliance, etc. At the same time, he made an overall analysis of the factors favouring victory—the just character of the war fought by the Korean people, the political and ideological superiority of our People's Army which had inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the inexhaustible might of our people rallied closely around the Party, the indestructible vitality of our people's democratic system, the solidarity of all the peoples of the world, etc. Basing himself on an overall calculation of the revolutionary tasks, the obtaining military and political situation and the balances of forces between the enemy and us, he correctly defined the strategic stages of the war, laid down brilliant strategic and tactical lines and led wisely our people and army to their implementation.

At the outset of the war Comrade Kim Il Sung administered telling blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors by an original military strategy of resolutely repulsing the enemy's surprise attack all along the frontline and going over swiftly to an all-out counter-offensive.

Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically defined the direction of main blow and that of secondary blow and skilfully organized and commanded the successive striking and encircling operations, so that our army wiped out the aggressors, giving the fleeing enemy no breathing spell and liberated over 90 per cent of south Korea's territory and more than 92 per cent of its population in only one month and a half. And he aroused all its people to a war of resistance.

The operation to liberate Taejon was a great operation in which the Korean People's Army, under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, completely encircled and annihilated the 24th Division of the U.S. imperial-

ists' aggressor army which they had boasted of as an "ever-victorious division" and destroyed a large number of puppet troops; it showed the world the leader's prominent military art.

In the operation Comrade Kim Il Sung skilfully applied the superb tactics worked out by him in the anti-Japanese armed struggle to suit the conditions of modern warfare. The great operation was a brilliant example of modern encircling warfare conducted by troops of all arms in close combination of diverse forms and methods of battles, such as frontal and flank attacks, swift mobility and detour, ambush and surprise, successive blows and flexible tactics.

In the operation the Korean People's Army overpowered the enemy's numerical and technical superiority with its political, ideological and tactical supremacy and completely foiled the strategic plan of the U.S. imperialists who had sought to swallow up our Republic at a gulp by "surprise" or "blitzkrieg," bragging that "the war in Korea will be ended in a few days."

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the scheme of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to attain their aggressive end at any price by mobilizing their entire Pacific forces, ground, naval and air, and part of their Mediterranean Fleet and even their reserve fleet, and by bringing in a large number of troops of their satellite countries. And he advanced a new strategic line for preparing a fresh, decisive blow at the enemy and turning the situation in our favour.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In such a grave situation, our strategy on the one hand was to delay the enemy's advance to gain time... and on the other hand, we made it our chief task to continue to prepare reserve, and organized a planned strategic retreat."

Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategic line was a wise, most active line for weakening and destroying the enemy who had secured temporary superiority and preserving and strengthening our forces and swiftly reorganizing them to deal the enemy a new, decisive blow.

The leader saw to it that the second front was formed behind the enemy line with some of the main units in retreat so as to inflict tremendous losses upon the enemy's manpower and materiel, liberate many enemy-occupied areas and prepare them to join the new offensive operations of the People's Army later. Thanks to this measure, the enemy was put on the defensive and hit hard both in front and rear.

In response to the appeal of the leader to strike at the U.S. imperialist aggressors, give the enemy not a gram of rice and resist and fight him in every way, the people behind the enemy line formed the people's guerilla units and surprised and wiped out the enemy in many places.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant strategic line and his superb leadership the People's Army made a strategic retreat and shifted to a counterattack.

The leader said that the strategic line at the new stage for a shift to a counterattack was to drive away the enemy, who had made an inroad into the northern half, to the south of the 38th parallel and weaken his strength through a constant warfare of attrition while making all preparations well for victory in the war.

Conducting bold combat actions in accordance with the strategic line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the People's Army units completely liberated the enemy-held areas in the northern half of the Republic, foiled the enemy's much-vaunted "Christmas general offensive" and drove away the enemy to the south of the 38th parallel.

In order to recover from their defeat, the U.S. imperialists did not give up their aggressive designs but brought in large-scale military reinforcements and undertook a new military adventure. As a result, the war assumed a protracted nature.

In the light of the new military and political situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a strategic line for building strong defence positions and launching active positional defence operations to maintain the existing front line and ceaselessly strike at and destroy the enemy, while preparing conditions for ultimate victory by gaining time to increase the fighting capacity of the People's Army and consolidate the rear.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategic line for positional defence operations was an original *Juche*-oriented line based on a scientific analysis of our terrain, the specific feature of modern warfare, the military and technical capability of the enemy and his movements. It was a wise line for consolidating the gains of the war and guaranteeing its final victory.

Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung personally commanding operation on the front during the harsh Fatherland Liberation War against the aggression of U.S. imperialism

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth wise measures to turn our defence positions into an impregnable fortress by building strong tunnels along the existing front line and increasing artillery fire power and, relying upon this fortress, to launch active military operations.

Active tunnel warfare made it possible to repulse the large-scale enemy attacks successfully and deliver crushing blows at the enemy's manpower and combat materiel, while effectively protecting our fighters and combat materiel from the tens of thousands of bombs and shells that rained on our lines every day in air attacks and from artillery fire and chemical weapons. It enabled our combatants to rest even during hard-fought battles and to make full preparations for action, and this heightened their morale and increased the combat efficiency of their units.

The victory in battle for Height 1,211, one of our important strategic strong points in the Fatherland Liberation War, was a brilliant demonstration of the indestructible might and great vitality of the distinguished military strategy, tactics and war methods worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The U.S. imperialists advanced a preposterous proposal for the purpose of retrieving their military defeat at the front with cunning political and diplomatic methods at the armistice talks begun on July 10, 1951. Failing in their attempt, they launched new military offensives in the eastern part of the front—"summer and autumn offensives." The battle for Height 1,211 was of tremendous significance in crushing the enemy's offensives.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, seeing through the enemy's crafty plot, ordered some of our units defending the western coast to move rapidly to the eastern part of the front, and instructed to build strong defences all over the height, bring up even direct-firing guns to it for closer infantry-artillery cooperation and conduct an annihilation operation in this area by organizing many aircraft-hunters', tank-hunters' and sharpshooters' teams and storming parties.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, directing the defence of Height 1,211, showed paternal love for the men and officers of the People's Army there.

One day in September 1951 when the height was being fiercely defended, the fatherly leader made a midnight long-distance telephone call to the commander of the army corps there and asked how the battle was going, how the troops were and what their living conditions were like. Then he said in words to this effect:

All our men are priceless treasures which

we cannot barter for anything. Each combatant is a precious revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

What a pity it was that our revolutionary comrades-in-arms were so few when we fought the Japanese imperialist aggressors!

We must do our utmost to look after our priceless men.... As it is turning cold, you must see to it that they take warm boiled rice and hot soup and have a warm place to sleep in. And you must take good care of them so that they do not catch cold.

Faithful to the order of the fatherly leader who valued and loved them so much, the defenders of the height fought like a phoenix in the sea of flames, mowing down the enemies who attacked them scores of times a day.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' "summer and autumn offensives" were completely frustrated thanks to the splendid operational line of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Now the enemy returned to the armistice talks, which he had unilaterally broken off.

The cunning U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, launched a new military adventure at the front, trying to disrupt the truce talks.

They schemed to cut off our front from the rear by landing on the eastern and western coasts and "occupying" the area linking Hanchon, Pyongyang and Wonsan, and to encircle and destroy our main units, in combination with their attack at the main front.

To cope with the enemy's "new offensive," Comrade Kim Il Sung took measures to prepare more fully the People's Army politico-ideologically and militarily.

In accordance with the measures put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, men and officers of the People's Army made full preparations for action, perfecting the tunnel defence system on the main front and the coasts. Especially, they increased their forces in the areas where the enemy was going to land.

Party members and patriotic youths organized themselves into teams to aid the People's Army in the coastal areas near the front; they carried war supplies to the units on the front during battles and made preparations for guerilla warfare.

Thus, the front and the rear turned into an impregnable fortress, and all attacks of the enemy were repulsed by the strong counter-attacks of the People's Army.

But, the U.S. imperialist aggressors continued their aggressive and brutal acts until they surrendered themselves to the Korean people. They plotted to conclude the armistice agreement on more favourable terms by letting their stooges "oppose the armistice categorically" and clamour for "marching north single-handed." On the other hand, they carried on indiscriminate bombing raids on our rear.

It was necessary to show the enemy what he would pay for such provocative act. Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered our army to give the enemy strong military blows all along the front line.

Between mid-May and late July, 1953, three successive heavy blows were dealt to the enemy. In this course our People's Army destroyed a large number of enemy troops, took their important defence areas and liberated vast regions. Developments showed clearly that the continuance of the aggressive war by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys would only spell ruin to them.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors hurled into the Korean war more than two million manpower—a third of their ground force, a fifth of their air force and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet, troops of 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet army—plus a huge amount of latest combat materiel, and employed the most barbarous war methods in history only to invite a miserable defeat.

During the three-year-long war they lost above 1,093,800 troops including upwards of 397,000 men of their aggressive army, more than 12,200 planes, over 250 warships and other vessels, and other combat materiel and war supplies.

Their manpower and materiel losses were 2.3 times greater than what they had suffered in the four-year Pacific war during World War II.

Our historic triumph in the Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's outstanding military thought and art and a great triumph of his *Juche* idea in the military field.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the weakness of the U.S. imperialists' military strategy and their attempts, worked out original superb strategic and tactical lines suited to our actual conditions, and wisely directed the operations and battles of the People's Army, thus inflicting on the enemy an irretrievable defeat.

Successive offensives designed to repulse the enemy's surprise attack and switch over swiftly to the counteroffensive all along the front line and not to give a breathing spell to the enemy, proper determination of the direction of main blow and close co-operation of all arms, intensive use of artillery fire in mountains and intensified activity of mobile artillery, organization of firm coastal defence, formation of the second front and large-scale encirclement operations, building of tunnel positions, positional defence battles, the aircraft-hunters' team movement aimed to overpower the enemy's air supremacy, tank-hunters' team movement and snipers' movement, assaults, etc.—these were a development of tactics and war methods, created by him in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, in conformity with modern warfare, and were a fine example of his outstanding military art which enabled us to defeat U.S. imperialism and win a brilliant victory.

According to Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant strategic and tactical lines and under his wise guidance our people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defended their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and demonstrated their heroic mettle to the world.

The Korean people, under the prominent leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in history, thus humbled the pride of the enemy in the dust who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, exploded to smithereens the myth about his "mightiness," and marked the beginning of his decline.

Their victory also showed the exploited, oppressed peoples of the world that U.S. imperialism is not indestructible and that they can defeat it.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a lesson from their shameful defeat, are trying to ignite another war in our country.

Our people will wipe out the foes to the last man if they launch another war in our land.

We are sure to win victory in our revolutionary cause as we have the outstanding and seasoned guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the inexhaustible might of our people closely united around the leader on the basis of the ideological system of *Juche*, a powerful independent economy, the a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary army, an armed people and a fortified territory.

Pak Tae Ho

Men of the People's Army cheering over the war victory on a height, shouting at the top of their voice "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

The Juche Idea—An Ideological Banner Which Secures People Fruitful Life as Masters of Nature and Society

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, has taught, basing himself on his *Juche* idea, that the struggle for building socialism-communism is, in the last analysis, to enable people to lead an independent and creative life as masters of nature and society.

Socialist-communist society is a society where people are equally well-off, free from exploitation of man by man. In order to build such a society, it is necessary, after eliminating the exploiting system, to do away with all the legacies of exploiter society in all spheres of social life and create a new life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the position of labour in people's social life and taught that the freedom of people from arduous labour is highly important in making their life independent and creative.

He taught:

"For our people emancipated from exploitation and oppression an important problem that has to be solved now is to emancipate themselves from arduous work.

"Labour holds the most important place in people's social life. Eliminating the fundamental distinctions in work conditions and freeing the people from tough labour is of great significance in making their lives more independent and creative.

"In order to emancipate the people from backbreaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 11.)

Backbreaking, tough labour is one of the hangovers of exploiter society. In exploiter society, the gulf between physical and spiritual labour is great and the exploited, oppressed working people do exhausting, hard work; techniques and means of labour are used only for the profit of exploiting classes. Therefore, they have no interests in the development of techniques. In south Korea, ore and coal miners and other workers are forced to slave without having any labour protection: peasants do farming by primitive methods, depending on rain for irrigating their fields. This is the inevitable outcome of the anti-popular exploiting system there.

In exploiter society it cannot be a social problem to free people from tough labour, because the society is based on private ownership of means of production and labour is used by the exploiting few for making money and profits.

If people are to enjoy an independent and creative life, they must emancipate themselves from social as well as natural restraints.

Labour is essential for man's existence; it is a purposeful striving for conquering nature and getting rid of its fetters. The degree of freedom from arduous labour is determined by that of emancipation from natural restrictions. Only when people bridge the gap between physical and mental labour, between heavy and light work and between agricultural and industrial labour in working life—a product of exploiter society—and get free from arduous labour, they can live a more independent and creative life and vigorously push ahead with socialist-communist construction. This is a historic cause for people and a great revolutionary work to rid their working life of all restraints and fetters produced by exploiter society. The great *Juche* idea shows the rightest way to the accomplishment of this sacred historic task.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in all matters and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the *Juche* idea." (Ibid., p. 12.)

It is true that the development of techniques makes labour easy and an abundance of means of living helps people live well. But this does not mean that technique or means of living is more important than man. Economic construction or technical revolution is not for its own sake but for the good of people. It is people who create techniques and make means of production. The development of machines and techniques and means of living are important because they make human work easy and serve to improve human life.

The *Juche* idea calls for attaching primary importance to people in thinking and action and making everything serve them. Only this idea makes it possible to value people more than machines, techniques and goods. It also makes economic construction and technical revolution a means for enabling people to lead a fruitful life as the masters of the state and society.

This demand of the *Juche* idea finds its concentrated embodiment in the three major tasks of technical revolution. Their fulfilment will eliminate arduous labour basically in town and country, obliterate the difference in working life of the working class and the peasantry, deliver especially our women, who were completely forsaken by society and suffered all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation in the past, even from the heavy burden of household chores. Then, what people have dreamed of in the course of working to make blind nature serve the promotion of their well-being—freedom from arduous labour—will come true.

As seen above, the great *Juche* idea is a guiding idea which shows the way to emancipate people from social as well as natural restraints, make their labour easy and joyful and produce more material wealth to improve their living conditions.

* * *

The great *Juche* idea originated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist, is an all-conquering revolutionary idea which makes it possible to free people from every description of subjugation and restraint, bring into full play the inexhaustible revolutionary potentialities of the masses of people and attain the victory in the cause of socialism-communism, the bright future of mankind.

It is a potent weapon of liberation struggle which gives a scientific clarification of the objective truth of revolutionary struggle and the fundamental principle of revolution and powerfully inspires and leads to victory all the revolutionary struggles for defending independence.

Ours is an age of revolutionary storm. People in our age all want to live a life worthy of human being as an independent man, and don't want to be dominated by others. It is the irresistible trend of our time to require the *Juche* idea and follow the road of independence.

The creation of the great *Juche* idea has opened up a bright highway for all peoples, all nations, to realize finally their age-old desire to lead an independent and creative life.

It has developed the theory of Marxist-Leninist philosophy to a new, higher stage and made a historic contribution to making it a powerful weapon of developing revolutionary struggles.

The idea of the leader that man is the master of all things and decides everything is the basis of the great Marxist-Leninist *Juche* philosophy. This is a brilliant idea which has given an original exposition of the fundamental problem of philosophy, attaching primary importance to man.

The mission of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy is not only to interpret nature and society but also to serve to transform them in a revolutionary manner. To do so it is required to make the masses of the people, the masters of nature and society, more powerful. To this end they must be equipped with the revolutionary world outlook which meets the requirements of revolutionary development and the time. The great *Juche* philosophy satisfies the requirements. The Marxist-Leninist *Juche* philosophy is a potent weapon to transform nature and society as well as people in a revolutionary way; it is a revolutionary science.

The immortal *Juche* idea is based on a firm faith in the inexhaustible strength and creative talent of the popular masses and fervent love for man; it has become a brilliant historic reality in all fields of our social life; it commands active support and approval from the progressive peoples all over the world.

Our people were deprived of independence, human and national, far removed from modern civilization and bound up in social and natural fetters in the past. But now they are enjoying a completely free and fruitful life in their powerful socialist country, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive.

Guided by the great *Juche* idea, our people hew out their destiny for themselves firmly taking it into their hands and live and work, full of conviction in justice of their cause, with a great programme, a clear-cut goal of struggle, which envisages the present as well as the distant future.

Choe Chil Nam

Kang Ban Sok, Mother of Korea Near and Dear to Hearts of People

— A VISIT TO CHILGOL, THE HISTORIC PLACE —

Chilgol is a historic place where Kang Ban Sok—the wife of a revolutionary, the mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, and an ardent Communist who devoted her all life to the restoration of the country and the emancipation of women—was born and spent her girlhood.

Greeting the 41st anniversary of her death, I mingled myself with many working people to Chilgol in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

Attractive modern houses stand in rows at the foot of a hillock 4-5 kilometres west of the heart of Pyongyang. There are in Chilgol a bronze statue of Kang Ban Sok and a straw-thatched house where Kang Ban Sok lived in her early years. The house is kept in the original state. Behind the house stands the Changdok School where Comrade Kim Il Sung studied in his boyhood. There is also the Chilgol Revolutionary Museum to show people the revolutionary history associated with this village.

I passed a lotus pond girded with weeping willows and walked in the garden robed in foliage. There I adjusted myself and paid my respects before the statue of Kang Ban Sok. She, a scarf around her neck and copies of the newspaper **Saenal** (New Day) in her hand, is sitting on a rock, picturing in her mind her liberated country. Her lofty features jogged my memory of her brilliant life and activities and her immortal revolutionary exploits.

She was born in a patriotic family on April 21, 1892. She was a woman of distinguished talent, a kind heart and a strong character.

She married Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country and the great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement. After that she gave active help to her husband in his revolutionary activities and did her utmost to raise her sons as ardent revolutionaries in spite of abject poverty and the persecution of the Japanese imperialist police.

In Mangyongdae and Ponghwa-ri, in Chunggangjin and Linchiang and in Pataokou and Fusung, she, as the wife and comrade-in-arms of a revolutionary, willingly undertook all the troublesome tasks necessary for helping her husband and his comrades in their revolutionary work aimed at restoring the lost country.

As a revolutionary herself, she formed a Women's Association and led broad sections of the women in the struggle for national independence and social emancipation. She was Chairwoman of the Women's Association in the Fusung and Antu districts. She expanded the organization over a wide area with those districts as the centre and raised the women's national and class consciousness.

Although she was destitute and sick, she did everything in her power to help Comrade Kim Il Sung, her son, and his comrades-in-arms in their revolutionary activities for the sake of the country, the people and the victory of the revolution. She undertook almost sole charge of distributing **Saenal**, the newspaper founded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, in villages far away from Fusung, not to mention Fusung itself. She also undertook to bring in weapons and went on secret liaison missions for the revolutionary organization in spite of the enemy's strict surveillance.

Though she lived a hard life carrying out difficult revolutionary tasks, Kang Ban Sok was always full of revolutionary optimism. Even when her illness grew serious, her uppermost thoughts were for the destiny of the country, and she grieved for the countless mothers and other Korean people in their distress rather than being concerned about her own sufferings. She found real happiness in her dedication to the revolution. She is the model of the wives of the revolutionaries, is the mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and was a prominent leader of the Korean women's movement who began the communist women's movement in our country. She is, indeed, a paragon our women and people should copy after from generation to generation.

Working people study the brilliant life of mother Kang Ban Sok in the Chilgol Revolutionary Museum

With an utmost respect and reverence I made for the historic straw-thatched house. The photographs of Kang Ban Sok as well as Kang Don Uk, her father, and Kang Jin Sok, her eldest brother, were hung on the wall in a room of the house with low eaves.

Kang Don Uk was an ardent patriot who read out the independence declaration and led the masses of people to the struggle at the time of the March First People's Uprising of 1919; he was also a progressive educator.

Kang Jin Sok was an indomitable anti-Japanese fighter who participated in the anti-Japanese independence movement in his early years, organized and led the Korean Independence Youth League, and fought staunchly to the end. Kang Ban Sok received anti-Japanese, patriotic education from them.

The kitchen utensils and a hand loom which she used before her marriage as well as simple furnitures and farm implements vividly reminded me of her beautiful spirit of loving labour and working diligently. She also had noble qualities. She helped her neighbours and friends and educated herself and cultivated in herself the strong spirit of resistance to the exploiters and oppressors. The noble spirit and virtues fostered in her girlhood helped her to become the fine wife of a revolutionary, a prominent political figure and the mother of the great revolutionary.

Then I went to see the Chilgol Revolutionary Museum.

On display in the museum were concrete materials on Kang Ban Sok's active help to her husband, who devoted his life to the restoration of the country, and to his comrades in their revolutionary activities.

Whenever Kim Hyong Jik had secret meetings with his comrades she kept watch and often went personally to different places on secret liaison missions, in defiance of the enemy's strict surveillance. Kim Hyong Jik's comrades frequently came in the dead night or at dawn. She cooked meals for them and made arrangements for their journeys. Often she did this several times a night, but never showed fatigue.

In a hall of the museum were relieved in let-

ters of gold the words of Kang Ban Sok said to members of the Women's Association, which read:

"We women, no less than our husbands and brothers, must fight bravely for the independence of our country. There is no rule that says only men should take up arms. When our husbands and brothers are fighting arms in hand against the enemy of the revolution, we women should also help the men in striking at the enemy."

Her words were expressive of her indomitable revolutionary spirit. With the help of Comrade Kim Il Sung she armed the members of the Women's Association with Marxism-Leninism, solidly built up the organization of the Association and united broad sections of the women in it in order to mobilize them for the sacred national-liberation struggle.

Exhibits in a hall told the impressive story of the 1,000 *ri*-long journey for study Comrade Kim Il Sung had made in his boyhood to his native place, Mangyongdae, from Pataokou to know his homeland according to the instructions of his parents.

In order to make his son see the realities of Korea for the Korean revolution Kim Hyong Jik boldly sent Comrade Kim Il Sung, then only 11 years old, back to the homeland. Kang Ban Sok felt pity for her son leaving for home in the depth of winter. But she repressed it for his future. Comrade Kim Il Sung travelled a thousand *ri* alone on foot back to his native place and nurtured his great revolutionary will studying at the Changdok School in Chilgol where his mother was born. Such a thing is to be found only in such a patriotic and revolutionary family as the leader's.

Many materials in the museum showed that Kang Ban Sok educated Comrade Kim Il Sung to be the great leader of the Korean people and she actively helped him in his revolutionary activities, sparing nothing and unhesitatingly risking her life.

The photograph of Kang Ban Sok visiting the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen to encourage them put in mind of an impressive story in those days.

It was right after Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in 1932. He was leaving for southern Manchuria to strengthen and expand the army units. On the way he learned that his mother was critically ill and visited her, bringing her one *mal* (approximately 15.88 quarts) of millet he had bought. Kang Ban Sok sternly admonished her son for this, saying:

"If you, a revolutionary, worry about your home like this, you cannot make revolution. I'm alive, and no spider is going to weave a web over the mouth of a living person. If a man who is out to restore his lost country worries about his home, how can he achieve great things. You are going to build larger units to fight the enemy, so is it right for you to act this way? It seems to me that what you have done is wrong."

Even though she was in a critical condition, Kang Ban Sok rebuked him this way for her son's future and for the victory of the revolution, holding them dearer than herself. I was deeply moved by her great love.

Kang Ban Sok died on July 31, 1932 at 40, without seeing national liberation.

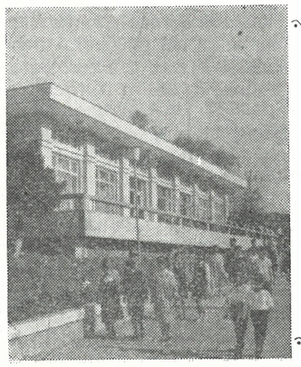
Kang Ban Sok is not with us now, but her noble revolutionary spirit lives in the hearts of our people and her immortal revolutionary exploits shine like a star.

I left the museum full of emotion. A song came from somewhere:

In a straw-thatched house at the historic Mangyongdae
Lived mother for the sake of revolution.
The sun rose under the blessing of her love, broad and wide
And dawned the morn of socialism.
O dear mother Kang Ban Sok!
You shine like a star in the hearts of forty millions.
. . . .

It was a song of boundless respect and love sung by working people who visited Chilgol to learn from Kang Ban Sok.

Hwang Jong Hyon



FRONT COVER: During the Fatherland Liberation War Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung led the war to the victory at the Supreme Headquarters in Chonsung-dong, Moranbong District, Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital. In that historic place a war victory museum has been built in memory of his exploits. Historical materials in the museum show his distinguished military strategies and wise guidance

Photo by Kim Hi Man

The Idea of United Front Advanced by Comrade KIM IL SUNG in the Days of Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a unique idea that Communists should lay a solid mass foundation of revolution in the revolutionary struggle, and elucidated the fundamental principles of the united front movement and the ways for their implementation. He thereby systematized and raised to a new height the Marxist-Leninist theory on united front.

The correctness of the united front line put forward by the leader was fully confirmed in the whole course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; this line serves as a mighty weapon in our revolutionary struggle today as ever.

UNITED FRONT EMBRACING ALL STRATA

What is important in the idea on united front advanced by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is his strategic thought on laying a mass foundation of revolution.

In the early days of his revolutionary activities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung considered it important for the revolutionary struggle to build up our own strong revolutionary forces, and presented a unique idea on laying a mass foundation of revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Revolution is for the sake of the masses and it emerges victorious only when broad sections of the people participate in it. Winning over the masses, uniting them into a political force and relying on their inexhaustible strength is therefore a fundamental principle Communists and revolutionaries must abide by in their revolutionary struggle." ("The Tasks of Korean Communists," Eng. ed., pp. 27-28.)

His idea on laying a solid mass foundation of revolution is built on the fundamental principle of revolution.

Revolution is a struggle to overthrow the old social system and establish a new advanced one; it is for the sake of the people, and it is their own affair. In order to emerge victorious from revolution, therefore, Communists and revolutionaries must win over broad masses of the people to the side of revolution and build up a firm mass foundation of revolution. Only by so doing can they thoroughly isolate and weaken the counterrevolutionary forces and defend the main forces of revolution from the attack of the enemy and strengthen them, and thus achieve the decisive victory of revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on laying a mass foundation of revolution correctly reflects the law-governed requirement of revolutionary development.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

In our country, since they are under the national oppression of Japanese imperialism and in the chains of slavery, all people—workers, peasants, intellectuals or national capitalists—except a handful of pro-Japanese lackeys, hate Japanese imperialism.

If people of all strata, who have anti-Japanese spirit, rise as one and fight in unity, their strength will be formidable.

Between the late 1920's-early 1930's, the creation of the mass foundation of revolution by winning over the broad masses of people was a law-governed requirement of revolutionary development. Foreign imperialists intensified national and class oppression and exploitation as never before, which led to the considerable strengthening of the social basis of revolution. All classes and strata, irrespective of difference in their class status and socio-political views, had the common goal and were interested in the achievement of national liberation.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific penetration of such difference and commonness of

interests in revolution in a colonial, semi-feudal society, set forth a unique thought of united front on uniting all classes and strata and actively winning them over to the side of revolution.

For the first time in history, he thus presented the question of united front as the question of building up the mass foundation of revolution not only with the workers and peasants, the main force of revolution, but also with the broad sections of other people; he raised that question not as a question of temporary tactical alliance between the working class and other classes and strata but as a fundamental strategic question of Communists in the revolutionary struggle; and he extended the question to a world-wide problem from a national-scale. This was the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on united front to a new, higher plane.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung's *Juche*-motivated idea of united front reflected correctly the law-governed requirement of a new revolutionary situation in which exploitation and oppression had been intensified by foreign imperialists and the reactionary classes at home in collusion with them, the mass foundation of revolution expanded unprecedentedly, and the forces participating in the revolution had become complex and varied in class composition.

PRINCIPLES OF UNITED FRONT MOVEMENT

Another important content of the idea on united front founded by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is the class principle of the united front movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to following effect:

What is most important in rallying the broad anti-Japanese masses of people in the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland is to strengthen the organizational and ideological unity of Communists and the working class and firmly maintain their leadership role in the united front body.

The firm maintenance of the leadership of the working class over the united front movement is the essential requirement of the movement itself.

Only when the working class takes its firm leading position in the united front organizations and guides them in a revolutionary way can it make the whole united front movement cram-full of the great revolutionary ideology of a leader, guarantee his sole leadership over it, and lead it to victory.

Communists must hold their firm leading position in the united front organizations and give them a revolutionary guidance, in order fully to meet the interests and demand of the working class and other toiling masses of people and fulfil their historical mission of emancipating the working class and all other masses of people from exploitation and oppression once and for all and building a communist society.

The consistent maintenance of the Communists' leading role in the united front is required to overcome vacillation and limitations which may manifest themselves among people of various strata in the revolutionary struggle and mercilessly wipe out, by united strength, the foreign imperialists and the domestic reactionary classes in alliance with them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only elucidated anew the fundamental principle of the united front movement on observing the working class principle but also gave a full exposition of the questions of principle arising from the formation of the united front such as the question of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance as the political and social basis of the united front, and that of uniting all classes and all starata who can be combined.

Furthermore, he gave a comprehensive clarification of the fundamental strategic and tactical principles of the Communists in the united front movement, and thus showed the only correct way to thoroughly overcome all sorts of Right and "Left" deviations and organize and lead the revolutionary struggle to victory.

One of his unique strategic and tactical principles of the united front movement is properly to combine the mass line with the class line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In leading the anti-Japanese national united front movement, Communists should clearly recognize any Right and 'Left' tendencies and thoroughly overcome them.

"If we are to unite the people of all strata we must properly combine the revolutionary mass line with the class line." ("The Tasks of Korean Communists," Eng. ed., p. 33.)

His principle of properly combining the mass line with the class line proceeds from the nature and mission of the united front itself.

The principal mission of the united front movement is to win over the broad masses of people to the side of revolution, increase the revolutionary forces in every way, overthrow the rule of foreign imperialists and successfully accomplish the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Such mission calls for the steadfast adherence to the class line and the thorough defence of the working class interests and position in the entire movement. At the same time, the united front movement, since the essential content of this movement is to enlist the broad sections of popular masses in revolution and create a solid mass foundation of revolution in view of the fundamental principle of revolution, demands the thorough implementation of the mass line to educate, remould and unite the people and solve all matters in accordance with their interests and demand.

Only when the class line and the mass line are properly combined and carried through is it possible to tell rightly friends from foes in the revolutionary struggle and win over all people, who can be united, to the side of the revolution, except a handful of hostile elements. And by so doing is it possible to thoroughly overcome the "Left" tendency of defining only the workers and peasants as the revolutionary forces, on class prejudice, and the Right tendency of including even the class and national enemies in the anti-imperialist united front, failing to know correctly friends from foes.

Another creative strategic and tactical principle of the united front movement charted by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is properly to combine solidarity with struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In leading the anti-Japanese national united front movement it is also important for us to properly combine solidarity with struggle within its ranks." (Ibid., p. 34.)

As taught by the leader, struggling for solidarity and making struggle a means for solidarity by properly combining solidarity with struggle, is a cardinal principle of Communists in the formation of the united front.

Solidarity must be properly blended with struggle in the united front movement because all classes and strata, proceeding from their own class interests, take different positions and attitudes towards the struggle against the imperialists and the domestic reactionary classes in league with them.

People of some strata in the united front are irresolute and waver in the revolutionary struggle because of their class limitations.

Communists must therefore wage a principled struggle to overcome such irresolution and vacillation and rally the broad masses of the people closely for the revolution, and thus carry on the struggle against imperialism successfully.

Uniting while struggling is also a decisive guarantee to secure the purity of the ranks of the united front movement and increase their militancy.

If we absolutize struggle only, in disregard of the essential demand of the united front movement and the socio-economic status of different classes and strata and their class interests, we cannot achieve the aim of the movement. On the contrary, if we demand unconditional unity, alien and hostile elements of different colours may sneak into the ranks of the movement, which may produce a grave consequence of destroying it.

Besides, the leader set forth the new fundamental strategic and tactical principles of formation of the united front—principles of laying the main stress upon unity with the rank and file and combining it with unity with upper strata, of developing the joint struggle of lower stage into that of higher stage and developing partial coalition into total coalition. He thereby systematized and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of united front in an all-round way.

* * *

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of united front saw its thorough embodiment in the whole course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under his wise guidance, which made it possible to firmly rally the broad sections of people around him and lay a firm mass foundation of revolution and achieve a great victory in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

His unique idea also saw its brilliant embodiment in our anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution after liberation. This enabled us to thoroughly isolate and suppress a handful of counterrevolutionary hostile elements and unite the broad masses of people, and thus win a great victory in the struggle for liberating the working people from all manner of class exploitation and oppression. This great idea of the leader is being further developed in depth in the period of socialist construction today as a new form of winning over all sections of people to the side of revolution and firmly building up our revolutionary ranks by educating and remoulding them.

The idea of united front expounded by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung has now become a programmatic guide to the south Korean people's victorious struggle for saving the country against U.S. imperialism; it serves as a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon for the successful accomplishment of the south Korean revolution and national reunification.

The creative idea of anti-U.S. joint action and anti-U.S. united front clarified by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is an idea that has further developed the united front to a world-wide scale from a national; it has now become a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which makes it possible for the Communists and revolutionary peoples the world over to accelerate the victory of the world revolution.

Hwang Jun Ho

Our Automobile Producers, Masters of Revolution

Steady, uninterrupted streams of trucks roll off the assembly line at the Sungri (Victory) Automobile Combine on the upper reaches of the Taedong-gang River.

True to the teaching of the leader, its workers are effecting innovations in automobile production, smashing to smithereens mysticism about technique and passivism with their creative enthusiasm, out of a single desire to meet fully the rapidly growing needs of agriculture and other branches of the national economy for trucks.

Leading their van are moulders and smelters at the foundry, the first section of automobile production, and workers at the first metal working, forging and standardized-goods shops.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"A rapid increase in the production of tractors and trucks is urgently needed for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and one of the most important tasks confronting the engineering industry."

Faithful to the leader's instructions, the workers of this factory resolved to carry out without fail the plan for this year, 48.2 per cent bigger than last year's actual results.

Their resolve was put into execution; workers in the metal working, forging, processing and assembling sections did their utmost to overtake and outstrip innovators and break the records in production.

The sharp growth in production urgently demanded a steep increase of cast goods.

In July last year according to the leader's instruction on building up the cast material workshop the factory increased remarkably the founding capacity. But not a few problems remained unsolved; they had to raise the operation rate of the moulding flatcar streamline, increase the capacity of the cupola and improve some other technical equipment and devices.

Now the foundry, the first process of automobile production, attracted the attention of the whole factory.

The factory's staff had a serious discussion on the matters. Responsible functionaries went to the foundry and had a consultation with workers there.

The head of the Chollima smelting workteam had this to say:

"We have many things to tackle. But, we must not look to others for help but settle them by ourselves. It is we that are responsible for automobile production to the Party...."

Then he referred to his plan to increase the inner capacity of the cupola and raise the utilization of the equipment.

Listening to him, all present felt qualms of conscience and higher sense of responsibility.

"The leader said that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the driving power of the revolution and construction. Then,

Workers of the engine assembling shop of the Sungri (Victory) Automobile Combine effect innovations in production every day

why have I only looked to the upper unit for help in increasing the moulding capacity!" thought the head of moulding workteam to himself. Others also thought this way.

They unanimously resolved: "Let's think and work as becomes the master and make continuous advance!"

They changed in their way of thinking and working and even in the manner of walking.

The metallurgists of the factory came to their assistance in introducing comprehensive mechanization in more founding operations.

Through a vigorous technical innovation drive the foundry brought about an unprecedented result; it nearly doubled its output without much investment of equipment and labour.

The smelting workteam halved the time of repairing the furnace and increased its production 1.8 times by introducing advanced working methods. It remodelled many parts of the large founding streamline, raised its utilization by 15-20 per cent and introduced a machine for continuously removing sand and improved technical equipment.

In this way, the factory solved the question of cast materials in a short time.

Such innovations also took place at other shops.

The growth in automobile production required a sharp increase in output of various parts including screws.

Now the members of the repair workteam at the standardized-goods shop thought:

"This is not time to sit idle, thinking that others would secure us the necessary machine. We must make it by ourselves at any cost...."

It, however, was not an easy job; they had daily assignments to fulfil. They could not make the machine if they made a pretext of conditions. They thought and acted boldly. Their efforts were known to the whole factory through its wall newspaper and radio. The staff of the technical department drew up necessary blueprints for these repairmen. The warehouse keepers gave best steel plate, inspiring them. The material shop readily cut the steel plate.

The repairmen, united as one, made strenuous efforts to translate into reality their pledge of loyalty to the leader, a pledge to manufacture more trucks. Their efforts bore a fruit: a new machine was made. It boosted the production of standardized accessories 10 times.

The workers of the factory doubled and trebled their production, while steadily improving the technical equipment. This was possible because they were confident that they could tackle whatever difficult tasks if they had the attitude of a master towards the revolution.

Now the fierce flame of the new technical innovations sweeps this factory and beautiful communist qualities are developing in different ways among automobile producers with a high revolutionary consciousness of being masters of technical matter, equipment and production.

Workers of the electric apparatuses shop surpassed their daily plan twice and collectively helped the first metal working shop, out of a single desire to turn out more trucks. One member of the twice Chollima cylinder-processing workteam at the gear-cutting shop had his leave but was reluctant to go home. His co-workers persuaded him to enjoy his holiday and topped their daily assignments more than two times plus his quota.

This is the way the truck producers work.

The workers in different sections and superiors and inferiors help each other, and workers and technicians co-operate with each other, all closely united as one to produce more trucks.

Foremen, workteam leaders and other functionaries take the lead in tackling technically-complex tasks and take part in production activities whenever manpower is short.

The truck producers' deep consciousness of being masters of the revolution, their comradely unity and co-operation and their unanimous ardor have given an enormous impetus to the growth in automobile production.

The factory is now producing some 1.5 times more trucks than at the end of last year.

It is no doubt that as they are thoroughly armed with the leader's great *Juche* idea and afire with revolutionary enthusiasm the factory's employees will conform to their pledge of loyalty to him this year, too.

Kim Mun Ho

OUR SOLID SOCIALIST SYSTEM RESTING ON CLOSE UNITY OF ALL PEOPLE AROUND THE LEADER

One of the essential advantages of our socialist system lies in the fact that the entire people are firmly united politically and ideologically.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our society has been turned into a great, harmonious Red family where the entire people are closely united as a political force; in this great family all are working and living full of revolutionary ardour and optimism. The entire people are united politically and ideologically and working with revolutionary zeal. This is precisely the firm basis of our society and the source of our indestructible strength." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 33.)

Today our people are rallied closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the whole society has been turned into a great harmonious Red family which no force can destroy. The members of our society—the workers, peasants and working intellectuals, men and women, and young and old—are firmly united like one family with the leader as their father; they are vigorously moving ahead toward the bright future of socialism and communism, respecting, trusting and helping each other.

Never before in our history have our people been so closely united as today.

The close politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people and their ever-growing comradeship is one of the essential advantages of our socialist system under which the working masses are the true masters of society.

The politico-ideological unity of society is unthinkable in exploiter society, as the society is divided into hostile classes and class antagonism and struggle forms the basis of social relations.

Reactionary rulers in exploiter society brag of "national unity," "harmony" and "solidarity." This is utter nonsense and paradox.

The politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people is achievable only in socialist society where the working masses are the masters of society and their unity and cooperation is the basis of social relations.

Our people's politico-ideological unity is a solid one built on the community of their socio-economic status, purpose and interests, and on the high consciousness and political independence of the toiling masses as the true masters of society.

The politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people in socialist society helps increase their role as the masters of society and make their activities in all fields of social life—political, economic and cultural—more independent and creative. Since the masses of the people are closely united and rallied politically and ideologically under the socialist system, they can become mightier and more dignified as the true masters of their destiny, and further consolidate and develop their socialist system and quicken the onward movement to communism, successfully breaking down the resistance of the class enemies at home and abroad.

Our people's politico-ideological unity is the most solid and strongest, as it has been achieved under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has him as its centre, and is based on his immortal *Juche* idea.

A monolithic politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people under socialism is achievable only when the sole guidance of the leader is guaranteed and unity is based on his revolutionary idea.

The leader is the supreme brain of revolution which gives a unified guidance to the Party, the working class and the entire people; he is the sole representative of their interests and revolutionary aspiration; he is the centre of revolutionary forces' unity.

As man cannot exist without brain and a family cannot be united without patriarch, so the masses of the people cannot be united as one and a highly organized socialist society cannot work well without a leader. Only by firmly uniting around the leader, the whole society can be closely united as a great family and can always work like a living biological organism according to the leader's teachings.

Ours is a complete politico-ideological unity of the leader and the people. It is built on our people's boundless respect and love for and absolute trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and on their unanimous will and desire to repay his immensely great and warm love and favour for them with their loyalty to him. Our unity and cohesion, therefore, is the most solid and vital.

Our people make it their unshakable creed of life to respect and follow eternally and be infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved leader who has devoted himself exclusively to their good, established the most advanced socialist system for them, brought them the happiness and glory of today and developed them to be a mighty and dignified people under his utmost, paternal care. And they regard it as their highest honour and pride.

No force on earth can break our people's unity and cohesion built on their intense fidelity to the leader.

The politico-ideological unity of our people around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is solid because it is based on his great *Juche* idea.

The masses of the people cannot achieve their politico-ideological unity without the responsible stand and attitude toward their own revolution. The masses of the people can unite around their leader and Party and strengthen their politico-ideological unity only when they have high consciousness and revolutionary spirit of carrying out revolution and construction by their own efforts on their own responsibility.

The *Juche* idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea, is the monolithic ideology of our Party and the sole ideological basis which unites the whole Party and the entire people around the leader. It is the banner of the victorious Korean revolution; it is an ever-victorious revolutionary idea which enables the working class to overcome opportunism of all hues and win victory in their revolutionary cause, the cause of socialism and communism.

The immortal *Juche* idea-based monolithic politico-ideological unity of our people with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the centre is based on the consciousness of the Korean Communists and people and their high sense of responsibility for their revolution and the destiny of their country and nation; it is based on their thorough class stand and revolutionary principle of uncompromisingly combating reactionary, opportunistic ideas of all tinges which conflict with the interests of our Party and revolution, and protecting and guarding the leader politically, ideologically and with their lives; it rests on their unshakable confidence of the victory of their socialist and communist cause.

The iron unity and cohesion of our Party and people was achieved in their protracted, arduous revolutionary and construction struggle, and it is the stronger because it has survived all difficulties and trials.

The enemies are most afraid of our people's rock-firm politico-ideological unity around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and they tremble before its might.

Because of the firm politico-ideological unity of the entire society by one will and purpose around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people could smash the repeated aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction, uphold national honour and boost their dignity, work world-startling wonders in the socialist construction despite all kinds of obstructions of the enemies at home and abroad and manifold difficulties, and build a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, as we see today.

Today our people's politico-ideological unity is strengthening day after day, demonstrating its might more fully. It is a firm guarantee for the consolidation and development of our socialist system and for the independent national reunification and the victory of our socialist and communist cause.

Kim So Un

Fruitful Job, Happy Women

One morning I visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill, our big textile industrial centre.

Endless streams of weavers flowed into their mill. They were full of a determination to accomplish fresh remarkable feats in their labour.

The Chong Bo Hyok-led workteam of the Chollima youth spinning workshop overfulfilled last November its assignments for the four years of the Six-Year Plan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Due to the profound interest of our Party, our women, as proud masters of the country along with the men, are now making an active contribution to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work."

I realized the real meaning of the leader's words in the fruitful working life of the weavers of this mill.

Under our grateful socialist system established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they, as proud masters of their mill, were working to the best of their ability, giving full scope to their talent. That is why they work wonders and innovations every day. I went to see the work place of the Chong Bo Hyok-led workteam.

It was a palace; a rich abundance of sunshine was secured through plateglass windows and it was equipped with up-to-date machines and excellent sanitary facilities.

The spinners in clean work dress were moving with flying feet among the shiny machines.

"This is Comrade Kim Bok Sil honoured with the Order of Kim Il Sung. She fulfilled her Six-Year Plan assignment in February last year...," the chief of the workteam Chong Bo Hyok introduced her to me, and boasted of her workteam. In order to carry out its quotas for four years of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule, her workteam members, all united as one, sharply increased the number of spindles' rotations, pooling wisdom, helping each other, raising their technical level, bringing into play their wisdom and talent. They adopted a new spindle-tending course and shortened the tending time; they vyingly worked miracles.

Intense was their fidelity to the leader. They were working hard to repay the fatherly affection of the leader who has trained them as proud spinners.

The chief of the workteam was full of confidence, saying: "In order to help translate into reality as soon as possible the far-reaching plan of the leader for clothing our people better and more beautifully, we will fulfil our workteam's assignment for this year before September 9, the birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea...."

I knew better that it is honourable and worthwhile to work for one's happiness and for the happiness of the people. I left their work place to look around the compound of the mill.

In the compound there were a well-surfaced road, well-cared lawns on both sides of the road, benches here and there and eight well-appointed creches, kindergartens, children's hospital, laundries, clothes repair shop, welfare service facilities, staple food processing shops, manufactured goods stores, groceries....

Everywhere in the mill I saw the women workers enjoy the leader's fatherly love.

Under the cursed colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in the pre-liberation days, textile mills meant high walls, gloomy buildings, suffocating dust, stink and terrible drudgery. Women workers were forced by Japs and capitalists to work 14-16 hours a day, many of them died of diseases there; they were dismissed when they had babies....

But, our textile mills prospering under our socialist system established by the respected and beloved leader are a place for women's fruitful labour which brings them happiness.

Walking about in the compound, I heard joyful peals of laughter. They were spinners I had met; they were on their way home with their children who had been under the care of creche or kindergarten during their work.

Working mothers of more than three children work six hours a day. But they receive the same benefits and pay as the workers under the eight-hour working day.

After hearing that day's results in their production, I went out of the mill, when buses were awaiting them.

Firmly determined to live and work as a revolutionary soldier infinitely faithful to the leader, like the spinners who work to the best of their power and live a happy life thanks to the leader's great solicitude, I bade farewell to them.

So Gum Ju

Labour is the source of joy and a matter of honour for our weavers

Republic's Flag Flies over Height 339

Having suffered reverse after reverse on the front, the U.S. imperialist aggressors returned to the truce talks in April 1953. They, however, craftily plotted to extend their aggressive war, intensifying indiscriminate bombing raids on our rear, behind the talks.

We had to give strong counterblows to them in order to frustrate their cunning plot.

Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered:

"If the U.S. imperialist aggressors embark in a new military adventure, all our officers and soldiers should not yield even an inch of their beloved motherland to the enemies but deal them a crushing blow without loss of time, and thereby spell ruin to them and turn the scale of war toward our final victory."

The units of the Korean People's Army in the eastern sector of the front were thrashing the enemy, increasing battle results, in accordance with the order of Comrade Supreme Commander. Our men captured in 15 minutes Height 351 the enemies had advertised as an "impregnable fortress." Crying out that they would not "give up Height 351" even though they would "yield Seoul," they massed "picked troops" and war materiel on Height 339 west of the height and fortified it in an attempt to make a fresh attack.

Their plan was to hold to Height 339 and the perimeter in the eastern sector of the front by capturing Height 351, Mt. Wolbi-san and the area of Kosong, and make a further "advance" northward.

Height 339 had to be taken to foil the enemy's plan and its seizure would enable our units to drive the enemy troops to the line of Mt. Kobong-san 20 kilometres south of the height, occupy hills between these mountains, and deal the enemy heavier blows.

Around that time a unit under the Guard Seoul Third Infantry Division was ordered to carry Height 339.

On the night of July 16 our guardsmen stole to the foot of the height and went over to an attack as soon as our artillery pieces ceased firing. When they climbed halfway up the height the enemy saw our men and rained bullets upon them. He had ten-odd positions. Then his warships opened fire. Manifold wire entanglements also stood in the way of our men.

Day began to break at that.

Now it became plain that further advance would demand of our attackers enormous sacrifices of life.

Our unit laid 33 ambushes in a depression of the height and pretended to stop the attack

and make a retreat. And it made them play a decisive role in the coming night attack.

The ambushes prepared for a decisive battle under the very nose of the enemy.

Party members had a meeting to discuss how to have contact with their battalion and organize the coming combat.

They all expressed their firm resolution to seize the height soaked with the blood of their comrades-in-arms at any cost and carry out the leader's operational line without fail.

They adopted an oath of intense loyalty to the leader:

"Our respected and beloved leader, Height 339 is a hill of our fatherland and our height. We will not allow the enemy to hold on to this height but capture it at any cost.

"It is the greatest shame to us to leave the height in the hands of the vicious enemy.

"We firmly resolve to uphold the highest honour of being your soldiers and plant the flag of our Republic on Height 339."

The oath was passed from soldier to soldier.

Each soldier affixed his signature to it, renewing his determination to fight the sworn enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, to the last drop of his blood and carry the hill, and thereby to remain infinitely loyal to the leader.

The meeting assigned to Comrades Ku Ja Ok and Kim Yong Jin the task to establish a contact with the battalion. The headquarters was taking minute measures to support the ambushes. The commanding officers warmly welcomed the two soldiers. They received the oath to the respected and beloved leader and heard the detailed report with irresistible emotion and excitement.

Darkness began to swallow up the height; the biding time came at last. The scorching July sun made them wet all over with sweat and parched their lips.

The broiling heat, deadly thirst and tension, however, could not overcome them.

At 10 p.m. sharp our artillery began to shell the enemy's positions.

"Charge!"

No sooner had our artillery support ended than our men closed in upon the enemy's positions.

Suddenly the height was lit up by flares and the enemy's light and heavy machine guns began to spit fire furiously. Wire entanglements also blocked their way.

But nothing could halt the rush of our guardsmen afire with bitter hatred for the mortal enemy, the U.S. imperialist invaders.

Every minute counted. Comrade Sin Jong Sun darted out and threw himself over the wire entanglements, shouting:

"Comrades, here is a breach!" His cry and heroic deed braced up his comrades-in-arms. Comrade Kim Jae Yu bearing the flag of the Republic fell. It was carried by Comrade Kim Jong Sik and then still another guardsman.

When the assaulters were quite near the hilltop, a volley came abruptly.

The combat was indeed hard; in a distance of some 40 metres their charge was stopped three times.

Our men had to blow up the enemy's gun position.

Comrade Li Jong Wuk glared at the position awhile, and rushed like lightning and threw an anti-tank hand grenade. A deafening explosion followed and firing stopped. He got wounds in arms and legs and dropped down all of a heap.

But, the enemy position reopened fire. At the rattle, he came to himself and raised his head. He thought to himself: "I have no right to die before destroying that." He crawled up to the enemy.

He rose to his feet like a phoenix, his face beamed with a heroic resolve.

He blocked the cursed enemy machine-gun's muzzle with his body, shouting "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

The blood of our men boiled.

The height rang with cheers of "*manse*" (hurrah). The ambushes and combatants of their main unit made a clean sweep of the enemies from the hill.

Shouts of victory shook the height and the flag of the Republic fluttered over it.

Under the successive powerful blows from the units of the Korean People's Army all along the frontline, the U.S. imperialists had no alternative but to discontinue the war and kneel before the Korean people to sign the truce agreement at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953.

The Revolutionary Opera
"A True Daughter of the Party"

The revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" produced by the creation staff of the Korean People's Army Ensemble which was honoured with the Order of Kim Il Sung is now on at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in the revolutionary capital. It is winning a warm welcome and acclamation of the audience. It was created in a few months after the presentation of the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" from the immortal classic of the same title, which has brought about a great revolutionary turn in the advancement of our opera.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All works of literature and art should, after all, serve to teach our people of today how to live, work and struggle."

The revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party," a People's Prize winner, tells an impressive story of a nurse of the People's Army who carried out her revolutionary duty, overcoming innumerable trying ordeals and difficulties, and fought with all devotion for the leader, and for the Party and revolution, during the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The opera begins with a scene of a fierce battle on a height.

Our men death-defyingly fight the aggressive troops of U.S. imperialism. The enemy attacks them many times a day.

Kang Yon Ok, the heroine of the opera, and other stretcher-bearers are sent to the height on a mission to carry the wounded.

The heroine volunteered for service in the Korean People's Army to defend her motherland from the enemy, U.S. imperialist aggressors, as soon as the Fatherland Liberation War started. But she is still young in battle and does not know what bitter trials mean.

On the height Yon Ok sees members of the Workers' Party of Korea immensely faithful to their revolutionary duty. In a shower of bullets, Dok Jun, Party cell chairman, and other members of the Party carry down the wounded. They also fight like a lion, mowing down the enemies with their Tommy guns and bayonets.

Deeply moved by the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the Party members in the battle, Yon Ok asks Dok Jun:

"Comrade Party cell chairman, what kind of a person can be a Party member?"

This question shows her determination to fight like Party members.

Yon Ok makes up her mind to follow the lofty example of the members of the Workers' Party of Korea, revolutionaries, who fight with all devotion, readily giving their youth and life, for the respected and beloved leader and for their Party led by him.

One day Yon Ok is charged with an important mission to take four badly-wounded soldiers to a hospital in the rear. With a single mind to fulfil admirably her task given by the Party, Yon Ok parts with the staff of the hospital and her comrades-in-arms, carrying the wounded in a cart.

But the frontline situation changes suddenly. Their way to the hospital is blocked by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Looking at the enemies surging north, Yon Ok is puzzled for a moment. But soon she confirms her resolution to take her comrades-in-arms all to the destination at any cost, and chooses the mountain path for their safety.

She is beset with many difficulties. She crosses steep mountains, taking the heavily-wounded soldiers in downpour. Though seriously injured, Myong Ho and Ki Chang strenuously insist on licking the enemies whenever the latter appear. This also bewilders her often. Choe Song Rim, a Party member, helps Yon Ok. She explains to the soldiers that their combat mission is to go to the hospital.

After much difficulties behind the enemy line, Yon Ok and the wounded arrive at Mt. Taebaeksan to find the hospital has already moved to Point No. 2. "What should I do for my wounded comrades in this dark, thick forest? If I were a bird, I could fly there," Yon Ok says to herself shedding tears. Looking up at the Big Dipper shining bright in the sky, she murmurs to herself: "Where is General Kim Il Sung now?... He'd be quite sorry to see me weep...."

Now she sings with warm love for him:

Where is the fatherly General,
When the Big Dipper lights the sky?
He's sure to be at the Supreme Hqs
Shining the darkness with a single light.
Where could that be?

They leave for Point No. 2, helping each other with warm comradeship. But now they have to cross the swift-running Namchon-gang River. The horse, their chief reliance, is killed in an encounter with the enemy and they carry the badly-wounded Myong Ho in the stretcher. The bridge over the river has been destroyed. Even a broken oar is to be seen nowhere. Myong Ho is afraid he would be a trouble to his comrades. He makes a heroic resolve to sacrifice himself for them. He asks them: "Comrades, you must return to the leader. Leave me here. You cross first. Give me two hand grenades." Yon

Heroine Yon Ok goes up the hill amid a hail of shells to carry wounded soldiers, following the example of members of the Workers' Party

Ok says: "Wounded as you are, your revolutionary faith must be firm. No one has the right to die before fulfilling his Party duty. Let's cross the river together."

The soldiers meet many south Korean people coming through fire to the north where General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, is, according to his line of temporary strategic retreat. The soldiers and people, united as one, make a raft and cross the river.

Several days later, they get to the foot of a mountain near Mt. Odae-san, their destination. Myong Ho loses consciousness as he has failed to get proper treatment on the march. To save his life Yon Ok transfuses her blood into him with a single mind, indomitable will to go together with her comrades-in-arms to the place where the leader is. When they are out of provisions, she goes down to the enemy-held village at the risk of her life, meets an old villager, and gets food from him.

Yon Ok and the wounded overcome manifold difficulties with their infinite loyalty to the leader, and arrive at the hospital at last.

The Party accepts as its member Yon Ok who, though young, has fulfilled splendidly her revolutionary task.

On the day of her admission to the Party she takes a pledge of loyalty to the leader:

Every moment of my life,
The whole of my life,
I'll live for the sake of the General,
Struggling along the road pointed by our Party,
With devotion as a revolutionary fighter.

She always expresses her joys in this song of loyalty and overcomes difficulties, singing this song.

Perfectly cured of their wounds thanks to Yon Ok's selfless care, the soldiers leave for the front.

Now Yon Ok continues her worthwhile revolutionary work to treat the wounded soldiers with all her devotion.

One day the hospital suffers the indiscriminate bombing of the U.S. imperialist air pirates. Yon Ok and other staff of the hospital carry the wounded to a safe place, in flames. Yon Ok rushes into the burning ward to rescue the last wounded soldier. Neglectful of her clothes catching fire, she is coming out with the wounded on her back, when the enemy's plane machine-guns them.

She covers her patient with her body and saves him.

She takes out her Party membership card and Party fee which she has kept carefully and asks hospital staff, who have hurried to her, to convey them to the Party Central Committee. And she says with all her strength "I wish I could see the General" before she breathed her last.

Heroine Yon Ok is an ordinary Korean girl possessed of beautiful traits Korean women have. The opera portrays truthfully how this simple and ordinary girl nurse grows up to be a revolutionary in harsh trials.

The audience is deeply impressed by the lofty spiritual world of the heroine who is determined to live for the leader every moment of her life, remain constantly faithful to him and dedicate even her youth and life for her country, for the revolution and for her comrades-in-arms.

The opera is another model of the revolutionary opera which gives a profound answer to the vital question of politico-moral qualities of a true revolutionary, a Communist.

The revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" is a masterpiece of a high ideological value and a high artistic level.

In musical accompaniment, the opera makes effective use of the Western musical instruments for the development of our national music, employs stanzas as basic means of representation unlike conventional operas using dialogic songs as principal means of description, and applies a chorus of various forms. Thus, it performs splendidly the function of an integrated art providing diverse and rich representation.

The music and songs of the opera suit the gentle and pretty national sentiments of our people.

The chorus sings when Yon Ok transfuses her blood into Myong Ho in a critical condition:

Thousand-year-old tree,
When have you seen such love—
Giving one's blood to a comrade?
The forest bends in respect for the nurse,
Devoted to the leader.
The Big Dipper illuminates the sky,
A fog steals through the forest.
Recover quickly, dear comrade-in-arms,
And return to the sacred war.

The faint and clear melodies of this song impressing the audience as if Yon Ok's blood of lofty comradeship flowed into their hearts, in perfect harmony with fine and soft orchestral music, bring them into a lofty spiritual world.

Besides, the lantern backgrounds and stage settings full of variety, broad, vivid and reminding one of a fascinating three-dimensional picture, and dances describing the heroine's dream of making her report of loyalty to the leader on the square where the war victory will be celebrated and other dances rich in representation—all these increase the ideological and artistic values of the opera.

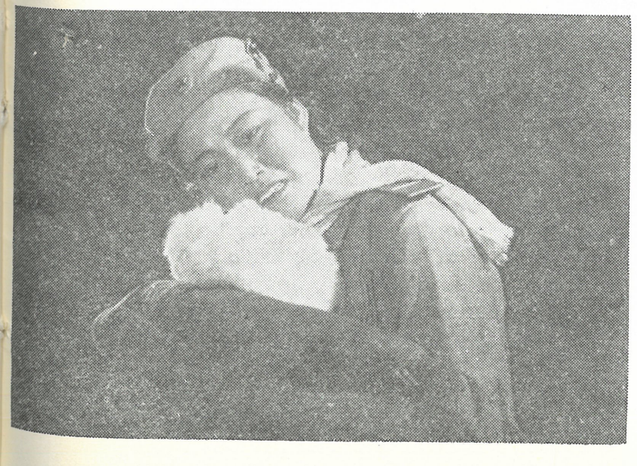
The revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" which tells an immortal story of a revolutionary soldier true to the leader, a girl soldier of the People's Army and a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, plays a big role in training our People's Armymen to be a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary soldiers displaying peerless mass heroism, and in arming the entire Party members and people more firmly with our Party's monolithic ideology and revolutionizing them.

Li Yong Kang

Yon Ok transfuses her blood into Myong Ho in a critical condition

Looking at the northern sky, Yon Ok and wounded soldiers sing picturing General Kim Il Sung in their mind

Yon Ok receives wadded clothes sent by General Kim Il Sung and sheds tears of joy



Song Rim and other comrades-in-arms are quite well now thanks to the good care by Yon Ok and are leaving for the front

Adult Education in the DPRK

Those countries, which have won national independence from imperialism, must give education to working people who failed to receive regular education under the imperialist rule, in order continuously to advance their revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"A backward country which has not gone through the stage of capitalism should elevate the level of knowledge of the working people, if it wants to achieve rapid progress." ("Talk to Delegation of Japan National Socialist Mayors Association," Eng. ed., p. 13.)

The harsh imperialist rule brings illiteracy, ignorance and cultural lag to the peoples in colonial and dependent countries. The majority of toiling people in these countries are very low in the level of culture because they did not get regular education. Cultural lag is one of the important factors which obstruct the rapid progress of and the construction of a new society in, those countries freed from the imperialist yoke.

If the independent countries are to achieve rapid progress, therefore, they must improve and intensify the education of the rising generation and at the same time, must develop adult education to put an early end to cultural lag and to make labouring people literate and must steadily elevate their cultural and technical standards. Only then they can make the working masses full-fledged masters of a new state and a new society, lead them to consciously participate in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, and push ahead dynamically with the revolution and construction, giving full scope to their creative wisdom and revolutionary zeal.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever since its liberation our country has exerted itself for the development of adult education; it has constantly raised the general cultural and technical levels of the working people and thus conducted the revolution and construction successfully. It has turned into a socialist industrial state with a brilliant national culture from a backward, colonial agricultural country in a short period of a little over two decades. This historical course was that of steadily enhancing the working people's cultural and technical levels and developing them all to be learned and cultured builders of socialism-communism.

ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN AND ESTABLISHMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION SYSTEM

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Liberation brought back our language and letters which we had all but lost. Following liberation, we established a policy aimed at the rapid development of our national culture, waged a vigorous campaign against illiteracy and gave a big push to our public education. As a result, all our people learned how to read and write their own letters." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 2.)

Under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule the broad masses of our toiling people and their sons and daughters were denied learning opportunities and even barred from the use of their mother tongue.

When our country was liberated, more than a half of our toiling people were illiterate and their cultural level was quite low. We had to wipe out illiteracy and raise their cultural level, in order to explain and bring home to them the lines and policies of our Party and Government and organize and mobilize them for a vigorous struggle to build a new, democratic state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth anti-illiteracy campaign as the primary task in the building of national culture, and led all people to take part in that campaign.

It was launched as part of democratic reforms in 1946, the year after liberation and carried out on a full scale in 1947 and 1948. The North Korean People's Committee determined the orientation and ways of the campaign in each period to develop it as a nation-wide one, directed great efforts to it and ensured its success.

To give a unified guidance to the campaign, central and local committees for the direction of the anti-illiteracy campaign were formed with the representatives of democratic political parties and social organizations. Under their direction Korean language schools, an ABC course, were set up everywhere in the country—in towns, villages, factories and mines—through a mass movement and teachers of schools at various levels and functionaries of government organs and enterprises taught at these schools.

The anti-illiteracy campaign was carried on in a planned and systematic way. Every year the number of the schools and graduates was estimated and necessary measures were taken. Groups of anti-illiteracy campaigners were sent out to different parts of the country. A large number of students and pupils also participated in the campaign. The people's power organs secured the active help of political parties and social organizations. Especially, social organizations pushed ahead with the campaign, regarding it as their important work.

In 1947 and 1948 four-month courses were arranged thrice each year and hundreds of thousands of people became literate through each course. Besides, the work of locating illiterates and sending them all to the schools was frequently organized completely to wipe out illiteracy.

The Korean language schools gave lessons in our mother tongue and arithmetic as well as political lessons every day for two or three hours after work. These courses were extensively arranged in the countryside in winter, a slack season. The financial situation was quite difficult at that time, but the people's power organs bore expenses for light, fuel, school supplies, textbooks and others.

In 1949, all illiterates numbering over 2.3 million became able to read and write and illiteracy was completely wiped out in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed us to give primary and secondary education to those toiling people who had failed to get regular school education under the Japanese imperialist rule, while abolishing illiteracy.

The North Korean People's Committee adopted a decision in 1947 and established a well-organized adult educational system consisting of adult school and adult middle school. This system enabled our working people to advance from the Korean language school to adult school, adult middle school or other higher school.

In 1948 adult schools were also set up throughout the country to give intensive primary school education to a large number of Korean language school graduates in a short time. These schools were one-year primary schools which had three classes, junior, middle and senior, each. Each class took four months to finish.

Those labouring people in town and country, who had been denied schooling, received free education at all adult schools, adult middle schools and adult schools giving intensive primary school education without leaving their jobs, just as at Korean language schools. In 1949 160,000 working people studied at over 2,300 adult schools and adult middle schools, and hundreds of thousands of working people got intensive primary education.

TO BOOST KNOWLEDGE OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE TO LEVEL OF PRIMARY, JUNIOR OR SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES

In the days of the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War, there was no big change in our adult educational system. So that system helped raise our working people's cultural and intellectual level, and strengthen their patriotism and hatred for the enemy and bring them to fight vigorously for victory in the war.

Laying the foundations of socialism after the ceasefire raised it as the essential demand of the cultural revolution to lift the level of their general knowledge.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that socialism and communism could not be built by only a few learned people and that it could be constructed successfully only when the broad masses of the working people were equipped with a profound knowledge of nature and society, and instructed to carry on energetically the cultural revolution along with the ideological and technical revolutions.

He taught:

"The most important thing in the cultural revolution is to raise the level of general knowledge of all the working people. In this connection, our immediate task is to enforce universal compulsory secondary education and encourage all working people to acquire at least the knowledge of primary or junior middle school graduates." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, pp. 216-7.)

In the wake of the introduction of compulsory primary education, universal compulsory secondary education was enforced in 1958. But in order to raise the educational level of all the working people to that of primary or junior middle school graduates, or above, more education had to be given to those adults who had failed to receive regular education under the Japanese imperialist rule.

To this end, in 1958 we reformed the adult

educational system, set up two-year working people's schools and middle schools aimed to give primary and junior middle school education in cities, farm villages, factories and enterprises throughout the country, extensively established a correspondence middle school course for working people, and strengthened the existing evening middle schools. These schools enabled our working people in town and country to get primary or junior middle school education without leaving their jobs.

The people's power organs registered those who should attend working people's schools and middle schools, and sent them without exception to the corresponding schools. Lecturers of these schools were teachers of schools at various levels, university or senior middle school students and cadres of given work places, and they were guided to enhance their qualifications and role. The people's power organs also secured school buildings through a mass movement and set up night nurseries for working women of children. They ensured the sufficient supply of textbooks and teaching materials and school things.

Enthusiasm of workers and peasants for study was very high. In 1960 a million workers and peasants were studying at working people's schools and middle schools in town and country.

The question of bringing the educational level of all the working people above that of primary school graduates was basically solved first in the towns. Now the people's power organs directed great efforts to adult education in the countryside where socialist cooperation was completed.

As we switched over to the total construction of socialism from the laying of its basis, we took steps to raise the working people's cultural and technical standards to a higher plane and to make them acquire more than one technique. Adult education was intensified, a mass drive for acquiring techniques developed among the working people, and the technical study system improved and strengthened at factories, enterprises and co-op farms. As universal compulsory nine-year technical education was introduced, a number of necessary measures were taken to bring the cultural and technical standards of working people to those of the finishers of that compulsory education.

With the enhancement of the level of general knowledge of the working people in town and country to that of primary school graduates or above, working people's schools became unnecessary any longer and they were abolished in 1967, but middle schools remained with a view to raising the toiling people's educational level to that of junior middle school graduates.

The question of bringing all the working people's level of knowledge to that of junior middle school graduates has also been solved with success. Now the majority of our workers at factories and enterprises have graduated from middle schools or higher ones and almost all aged people who failed to attend regular middle school before liberation have finished working people's middle schools, correspondence middle school courses or evening middle schools.

Every co-op farm has a working people's middle school and wages a vigorous struggle for bringing the educational level of working peasants above that of junior middle school graduates. With the promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and the intensification of adult education, our countryside, once backward culturally, turned into a modern, cultural socialist one equipped with up-to-date technique and all toiling peasants are becoming cultured people possessed of the general knowledge of junior middle school graduates or above and technical know-how of farming.

In the near future working people's middle schools will cease to exist throughout the country.

Referring to the task of our people for the cultural construction at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held at the end of last year, Comrade Kim Il Sung set a goal to raise the educational level of all the working people to that of senior middle school graduates and make them acquire more than one technique. This is the essential task for raising the general cultural and technical levels of the working people to those of the finishers of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education which is being introduced at regular schools.

As all our working people are studying regularly at various study-while-on-the-job educational institutions set up by the leader, the new goal will be hit and they all become more cultured, competent socialist and communist builders possessed of the knowledge of senior middle school graduates and more than one technique.

Chang Sok Hun

Obstacles to North-South Talks Should Be Removed

One year has already elapsed since the historic north-south joint statement was made public amid the great joy and excitement of the entire Korean people and the unanimous support and welcome from the peace-loving people the world over.

The statement published in Pyongyang and Seoul in July last year gave a great joy to the Korean people who have suffered from the tragic national split for nearly 30 years now and made the Korean land of 3,000 *ri* aflame with an ardor for national reunification; it caused a great sensation among the world people.

But the north-south talks have made no marked progress in the stage in which its agreed points should be carried into practice. Why no progress? And what kind of obstacles should be removed?

OUR SINCERE EFFORTS AND NORTH-SOUTH JOINT STATEMENT

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, have made every sincere effort for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea from the first days of the division of the country due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the invariable policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully. From the first days of our country's division, we have made all sincere efforts for its peaceful reunification." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 23.)

At the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and the Government of our Republic put forth concrete proposals for hastening the independent reunification of the country in keeping with the requirements of the developing situation, and have made tireless efforts for their implementation. They have so far made proposals on more than 130 occasions; they cover all problems, big and small—withdrawal of foreign troops, free north-south general elections, north-south negotiations, a north-south confederation, economic and cultural exchange, armament reduction, visit of personages, and correspondence, etc.

But, the successive rulers of south Korea have rejected and opposed all our reasonable and fair proposals, seeking to rely on outside forces. As a result, the division of the country has lasted some 30 years.

A new proposal for holding extensive north-south negotiations, made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his famous speech of August 6, 1971, marked a milestone in bringing a thaw to the long-standing state of freeze between the north and the south and opening up a new phase in national reunification. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the rapidly changing internal and external situation, he declared in his speech that we were ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party (ruling party), social organizations and individual personages in south Korea.

After that speech the south Korean people and the world people strongly demanded the implementation of the proposal, and the situation developed to the disadvantage of the south Korean authorities. Now the south Korean authorities, which had been against contact with the north, were compelled to respond to our proposal for talks.

Thus, the north-south high-level talks were held along with the north-south Red Cross talks, and the north-south joint statement was announced based on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The publication of the statement meant a brilliant victory of the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and was a precious fruition of the vigorous struggle waged by the Korean people for its implementation under his wise guidance; it was also a great event which made a big breach for the reunification of the country and opened up prospects for it before our nation.

Even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made all their sincere efforts to put into practice the agreed points of the statement, advance the north-south dialogue and thereby accelerate national reunification.

Thanks to our efforts a North-South Co-ordination Commission was formed as a joint organization for carrying out the agreements of the statement.

Our side presented concrete measures for executing the three principles of national reunification to the south Korean side: it proposed to effect extensive collaboration between the north and the south in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic, and made a five-point proposal for eliminating the present state of military confrontation: stoppage of arma-

ment expansion and arms race, the withdrawal of foreign troops, the reduction of army strength, the discontinuance of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and the conclusion of a peace agreement—the most urgent problems in dispelling misunderstanding and distrust and creating an atmosphere of trust between both sides.

However, the south Korean authorities have not made a due response to all these proposals and the north-south dialogue has made no further progress in the stage where the agreements between the two sides should be carried into practice.

OBSTACLES TO TALKS

The chief obstacle to talks between the north and the south lies in the fact that the U.S. imperialists are occupying south Korea, meddling in the internal affairs of our country and obstructing by hook or by crook the progress of the north-south dialogue. Developments in south Korea prove that U.S. imperialism is still the principal obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have turned south Korea into their colony of a new type, into their military base for invading the northern half of the Republic and the Asian continent, seeking aggression, war and national split and forcing untold national calamities and misfortunes upon our people. Today, they are doing everything in their power to keep south Korea under their control, making it a "testing ground of the Nixon doctrine."

The U.S. imperialists have hampered the north-south dialogue from the outset, throwing a cold water over it, pretending to welcome the north-south joint statement. Shortly after the north-south joint statement was made public they egged the south Korean authorities on to take the "position of strength" in talks with us, declaring that though the north-south dialogue is in progress, they would keep their troops in south Korea and "continue to push ahead with the plan for the modernization of the ROK army."

They, far from withdrawing their troops from south Korea in accordance with the basic spirit of the joint statement, have stepped up armament expansion, war preparations and fascistization in south Korea, strained the situation, and supplied the south Korean authorities with large quantities of weapons and constantly instigated them to confrontation with the north, going against the new developments in our country. They have provided south Korea with new-type weapons and military equipment, expanded military bases and carried on incessant war exercises and military provocations, saying that their military "aid" to south Korea would help the south Korean authorities to maintain a "stronger position" in the dialogue with us. By so doing, they have created not a climate of peace but that of war in Korea, instigating the south Korean authorities not to national unity and collaboration but to military confrontation and competition with us.

It is just at the dictate of U.S. imperialism that the south Korean authorities say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us, but, after going back, they do what are contrary to agreed points of the joint statement.

Despite their agreement upon the three principles of national reunification in the north-south joint statement and solemn pledge given to the peoples at home and abroad to honestly carry them out, the south Korean authorities are practically violating them at the bidding of U.S. imperialism.

In spite of their agreement on the principle of achieving the independent reunification of the country without outside reliance and interference, they are calling for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, saying that they are not an outside force, and they are holding that Korea's reunification should be achieved through U.N.-supervised elections. Although they agreed upon the principle of reunifying the country by a peaceful means, they are reinforcing military establishments both at the front and in the rear and stepping up the modernization of military equipment, arms race and war preparations. Disregarding their agreement on the principle of achieving a great national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system, they keep intensifying their repression of the patriotic, democratic forces; they assert that they would not work for reunification unless it is based on the present social system in south Korea.

They say in word they are for the collaboration with us, but, in actual deed, they reject it. They admitted the necessity of removing military confrontation between the north and the south and agreed to make it the function of the North-South Co-ordination Commission at talks with us, but they refuse to take practical measures for it.

We are doing our utmost to solve the question and actively pave the way to national reunification through dialogue. But, the south Korean authorities do not want to settle matters though they hold talks with us.

We approach dialogue with the stand of unity and cooperation, but they put difficulty in its way and resort to a tactics to delay indefinitely it, following the line of confrontation with us at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists.

All these facts show that though the south Korean authorities, unable to stand the pressure of the people and go against the trend of the time any longer, have dialogue with us under the signboard of "peaceful reunification," they, in reality, do not want the peaceful reunification of the country but seek split and war, relying on outside forces.

The U.S. imperialists not only meddle in the internal affairs of our country and obstruct in every way the dialogue between the north and the south but also scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas," talking about the "equilibrium of forces" in the "multi-polarized" world. They are also actively drawing the Japanese militarist forces in their machination against the Korean people.

All this eloquently shows that U.S. imperialism is the very ringleader who keys up tension in our country, fans up the north-south confrontation and hampers the peaceful reunification of Korea, under the pretext of "peace".

OBSTACLES SHOULD BE REMOVED

For smooth progress of the dialogue between the north and the south and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists must, first of all, withdraw their aggression troops from south Korea and stop their interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is obvious that as long as foreign troops are occupying part of a country, it cannot reunify itself at its own free will." ("Talk with the Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-theoretical Magazine **Sekai**," Eng. ed., pp. 27-8.)

If the U.S. imperialists truly hope for "peace" and "peaceful settlement" as they advocate to the world, they should stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country and withdraw from south Korea now that the Koreans are having dialogue to settle their internal affairs by themselves in accordance with the agreements of the north-south joint statement.

They are trying to justify the presence of their troops in south Korea on the strength of the "UN resolutions" and under the pretext of "protecting" south Korea from "aggression from the north." It is ridiculous. It has nothing to do with the UN mission that they instigate the south Korean authorities to hamper the dialogue between the north and the south and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Moreover, we have declared more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south" and the two sides, through the joint statement, agreed upon reunifying the country peacefully. Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in south Korea to play the police role.

The recent Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK newly declared that we would cut our armed forces to 200,000 or less for ourselves if the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea. It is another expression of our sincere and tireless efforts to remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and open up a new phase for peaceful reunification.

If the U.S. imperialists are to be stopped from interfering in the internal affairs of our country, their aggression troops should be withdrawn from south Korea, and at the same time, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," their tool of aggression in Korea, be dissolved. As is clearly shown by the shameful role played by it in south Korea, the "UNCURK" has hampered the reunification of our country, following the U.S. imperialist policy of national split.

The U.S. imperialists must quit south Korea taking along their aggressive troops and weapons, dissolve all their aggressive setups there, stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country and discontinue their war preparations.

In order to remove the obstacle to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea the United Nations should pay due attention to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their interference in the internal affairs of our country on the strength of the "UN resolutions," and must take steps to repeal the unjust "resolutions" it has so far adopted. The UN should adopt measures to take the cap of the "UN forces" off the heads of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, make them withdraw from there and dissolve the "UNCURK." By so doing, it should help achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The south Korean authorities should not seek confrontation with us in reliance on outside forces and at their instigation, but work for the unity and collaboration accompanied by dialogue; they must desist from arms drive and war preparations and strive together with us to create conditions for peace in our country and its peaceful reunification. To do so they should accept our proposal for realizing many-sided collaboration between the north and the south in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic, especially the five-point proposal we advanced as an urgent and cardinal measure for easing tension and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south, the proposal for having extensive contacts and negotiations of north and south Korean political parties and social organizations and other proposals, and take measures for their implementation as soon as possible.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will always remain faithful to the spirit of the north-south joint statement and invariably strive to reunify Korea in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Our people will surely drive out outside forces and achieve the reunification of the country by the concerted efforts of the whole nation, and thus build a new, prosperous country.

Chang Chol Yun

Armament Reduction—An Important Prerequisite to Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

Under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and the Government of our Republic have made persevering efforts to implement the line of the country's independent, peaceful reunification based on his great *Juche* idea. As a result, new bright prospects have been opened up before our people for national reunification.

Last year the north-south joint statement based on the principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the leader was made public; there were many contacts between north and south; an agreement was reached between them on collaborating in all fields, political, economic, military, cultural and diplomatic, and the North-South Co-ordination Commission was formed to perform that function.

This was a faithful reflection of the unanimous desire of our people to settle their internal affair by themselves without outside interference; this marked a very favourable phase in improving the north-south relations and solving the national reunification question independently and peacefully.

The Korean people owe the new phase entirely to the sincere efforts made by our Party and Government under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Since liberation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on his great *Juche* idea, has put forward repeatedly the most principled and reasonable line and proposals to reunify the divided country by a peaceful means without outside interference in line with the interests and earnest desire of our nation, and organized and led wisely our people for their correct implementation.

Our Party and Government have all along maintained that the reunification question should be settled not by a method of war but by a peaceful means on the principle of independence, and have done everything in their power to attain that end.

We have called many a time upon the south Korean authorities to take necessary measures to adjust the military problems of the north and south including armament reduction, which is a cardinal initial step to remove the tension from Korea and achieve national reunification, and have taken the initiative in adopting a series of measures.

After the ceasefire our Party and Government reduced the numerical strength of the Korean People's Army by 80,000 men in order to improve the north-south relations and create a climate of trust, though the armed forces were increased in south Korea.

This one-sided measure was dictated by our lofty national desire and duty to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and settle the reunification question by a peaceful means.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Neither north nor south should increase their armed forces nor their armaments; instead, the armed forces should be reduced and tension eliminated so that both sides can work to build up the national economy and improve the living standards of the people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 405.)

It is vital to peaceful national reunification to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea. To this end, the north and south should trust each other, stop arms race and the increase of their armed forces and reduce their armies.

This is an important guarantee for the elimination of the tension created between north and south and the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea. This is also of weighty significance in improving the north-south relations, promoting their unity and furthering the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Armament reduction will do much toward relieving the people of the heavy burden of military spending, developing the national economy and improving the people's living standards.

As is known, the upkeep of the 700,000-odd-strong standing army and the police accounts for nearly 70 per cent of south Korea's budgetary expenditure for the current year.

If the south Korean authorities do not want a fratricidal war, they will not lay such a heavy burden upon the people.

The north-south joint statement stipulates that the north and south shall achieve national reunification by a peaceful means without recourse to arms against the other side.

The two sides reached an agreement upon taking a series of measures to ease tension between the north and south and create an atmosphere of mutual trust, according to the agreed items of the joint statement. Now the question lies in implementing the agreement without delay. What is important here is to discontinue the introduction of weapons and the increase of armed forces, and cut armies as a token of mutual trust, so as to pave the way to the removal of tension from Korea and to peaceful reunification.

If one side continues to reinforce its armed forces and aggravates tension, the other side will be compelled to augment its armed forces to provide against the former. Then arms race will continue between the north and south and the north-south relations will not be improved.

The present changed situation in our country requires both sides to trust each other, stop the increase of their armed forces and cut their armaments.

This is a pressing issue which calls for an urgent solution to ease tension and preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and promote the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

If one side does not take practical measures for the relaxation of the tension in Korea including armament reduction which is of prime significance for the country's peaceful reunification, but continues to expand its armed forces in an effort to establish its superiority over the other side in strength for a showdown, it cannot be said an action motivated by a desire for the peaceful reunification. It will only blight the prospects of peaceful reunification.

If both sides take up the stand of solving the internal affair of the nation peacefully in accord with its ardent desire, there can be no reason whatsoever not to take a measure for armament reduction, a matter of vital significance for national reunification.

Therefore, the position and attitude toward this question is a yardstick for judging which side truly hopes for peaceful national reunification.

Out of a single desire to reunify the bisected country peacefully, we have made every sincere effort to adjust the military affairs between north and south, bring about an armament reduction, and thereby improve the relations and ease the tension between them.

As is well known, recently we put forward a just proposal for reducing the armed forces of both sides and discontinuing arms drive, in order to dispel misunderstanding and distrust between north and south, radically improve their relations, create a climate of mutual trust, and thus bring a favourable phase in settling the reunification question.

The south Korean authorities, however, do not accept our realistic and patriotic proposal but keep expanding armaments and staging military exercises, keying up the north-south tension.

All this shows that the south Korean authorities do not want the country's independent, peaceful reunification, but try to perpetuate national split.

This unwelcomed action of the south Korean side will be of no help at all toward the improvement of the north-south relations but will only have a negative effect upon the north-south talks held after much efforts and worsen their relations.

We have declared time and again that we have no intention to "invade the south" and we will never use force first, unless the south Korean side resorts to force against the northern half of the Republic.

With nothing can the south Korean side justify its armament expansion.

Arms race is fraught with the danger of north-south military conflict.

Needless to say, such conflict runs counter to our national desire and the demand of the times. It is necessary only for the U.S. imperialists who seek to split the Korean nation forever and for a handful of reactionaries in south Korea who do not want the peaceful reunification of our country.

National reunification is not a question of who conquers whom but a question of rejoining the national ties severed by outside forces. The Korean people have no need of fighting each other, now that they have the ways to reunify their country peacefully and possibilities to realize it.

The differences of ideology, ideal and system between the north and south can be neither an obstacle to national reunification, the ardent aspiration of the nation, nor the cause of a fratricidal war.

Today the entire Korean people are eager to see the independent, peaceful reunification of their country achieved at an early date.

Armament reduction is an important prerequisite to the improvement of the north-south relations and Korea's peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean authorities truly want peaceful reunification, they should response to our just proposal for armament reduction and strive for unity and collaboration.

This is the unanimous demand of our people and the demand of the times.

Li Sok Jun

HOUSE FAMINE IN SOUTH KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people are living in untold misery due to economic bankruptcy on all fronts and cruel exploitation at the hands of the U.S. imperialists, the landlords, and the comprador capitalists."

The miserable life of the south Korean people finds its expression also in the serious housing shortage.

According to a report from south Korea 34.5 per cent of the total households in south Korea have no shelters over their heads.

The housing shortage is more serious in towns.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the south Korean authorities, 48.5 per cent of households are homeless in Taegu, 43.1 per cent in Seoul, 40 per cent in Kwangju, 39.4 per cent in Pusan, and 37.9 per cent in Taejon.

This shows that almost all working urbanites are homeless. In case they have houses, most of them are board shacks or mud huts.

Ordinary houses belong to the middle classes, and all gorgeous mansions, to the privileged few such as reactionary bureaucrats, comprador capitalists and landlords. A large number of Americans, Japanese and other foreigners live in fine houses in cities.

Lamentable is the housing conditions of the poor in the slums on the outskirts of cities.

For instance, 40 per cent of the workers in the slums in Tongdaemun, Songbuk, Sodaemun and Mapo wards, Seoul, live in board shacks, 24 per cent in dugouts, 11 per cent in tents, 5.1 per cent in wooden floor and 19.9 per cent in others.

The housing shortage is keenly felt also in the countryside.

According to the data released by the south Korean authorities, 83 per cent of the houses are unfit for habitation in the farm and fishing villages in South Kyongsang Province. More than 90 per cent of fire-field farmers' houses are underground or semi-underground huts built of logs, mud and grass on hills or cliffs. So they cannot be said "houses."

More and more south Koreans lose their houses due to various calamities, especially frequent fire and flood.

Those who are lucky to have shelters are little different from the homeless people.

According to the figures published by the south Korean authorities, the families living in one room are 59 per cent of the total in Inchon, 53.7 per cent in Pusan and 51 per cent in Seoul.

A south Korean publication deplored: "A small room is crowded with so many people of a family that babies are pressed to death...and only breadearners are given space for sleep and other family members pass nights, leaning against the wall."

In south Korea the sanitary condition is also lamentable. According to the data released by the south Korean authorities concerned, 85.7 per cent of board shacks, dugouts and tents in the slums of Seoul carry disease germs.

Not only this. Seventy per cent of the total houses have no electric lights. The south Korean people also suffer from a great dearth of drinking water.

For instance, in Seoul one million population are not supplied with water and drink the water of unsanitary wells. As usual, more than 2,000 households rely on a well for drinking water.

Waterworks is so old that service water carries disease germs such as typhoid fever germ and dysentery germ and even worms are found in it.

In Pusan, water is supplied to 1.5 million people two hours in every three days and they cannot even get drinking water. In some areas people have to pay 300 won for a bucketful of water.

In south Korea the house rent keeps rising and the houses are pulled down under the name of "beautifying city." Thus, the homeless people are shivering with cold in the open.

On such miserable situation a south Korean publication wrote: "Children cannot cry on account of cold and are attacked by diseases due to cold and hunger."

Today the south Korean people suffer also from a serious food and clothing famine.

That is why they strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities end such miseries, and why they are strongly calling for many-sided collaboration and exchanges between the north and south and fighting vigorously for their materialization and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in order to enjoy a happy life in cosy, modern houses, free from any cares and worries, as the people in the northern half do.

Li Hak Sil

"UNCURK" Must Be Dissolved Immediately

In Korea, the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—was made public, and the north and south are having talks and contacts to settle the question of national reunification according to the principles. The socialist countries and Asian, African and Latin American countries and the progressive peoples the world over sincerely hope to see the Korean reunification question solved in keeping with the national desire of the Korean people and the demand of the time.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are instigating the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," which has been condemned by the time and half-paralysed, to hinder Korea's reunification as ever.

At the end of last year, they, in collusion with their puppets, forced the UN Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to decide on the upkeep of the "UNCURK" for the fiscal year 1973; they made the south Korean reactionaries hold farcical "elections" in a terror-ridden atmosphere after they proclaimed "emergency martial law" plus a "state of emergency" and brought that UN organization to "supervise" them and embellish them as "democratic" ones.

This once again brought to full light the dirty colours of the "UNCURK" as the U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression bribed by dollars.

The "UNCURK" is the U.S. imperialists' principal tool of aggression in Korea through the United Nations.

Indelible once and for all are the crimes committed by it at the dictate of U.S. imperialism.

Originally, the fabrication of the "UNCURK" by the U.S. imperialists was a violation of the UN principles and a robber's act disgracing the name of the UN.

The UN Charter says in its Paragraph 7, Article 2: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter." According to this paragraph, the U.S. imperialists cannot place the Korean question before the UN, and it is entirely unjust for the UN to discuss the "report" on the Korean question presented by the "UNCURK."

Since its appearance the "UNCURK" has made no scruple of committing all sorts of shameful acts such as fabrication, deception and swindle to hide and embellish the criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities. Its "annual reports" full of lies prove this clearly. They have been all to justify the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggression and war policies and the results of "elections" conducted in south Korea through fraudulence, terrorism and suppression.

The "UNCURK" described the Syngman Rhee's dictatorial regime rigged up by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea at the point of the bayonet as an "inspiring model of democracy," "model of representative government." After the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee gang, it praised the Chang Myon puppet regime as a "representative government" established through a "very satisfactory free and fair election." And, that "government" was toppled overnight, which it described as a "new manifestation of democracy."

This was tantamount to slapping itself on the cheek and to declaring a total bankruptcy of the "UN-supervised elections" held by U.S. imperialism.

The following fact shows amply how brazen-faced the swindlers of the "UNCURK" bribed by dollars are now.

A farcical "plebiscite" for "constitutional amendment" was held at the end of last year in south Korea in a terror-ridden atmosphere; as even foreign correspondents observed, an "emergency martial law" was proclaimed plus a "state of emergency," streets and lanes were packed with tanks, armoured cars and armed troops, and "polling booths" and "ballot-counting stations" were crowded with policemen in uniform or in plain clothes. But the "UNCURK" twaddled that it was carried out "in good order" in accordance with "legal procedure."

These are not all the crimes it has committed. It has always stated that all aggressive acts committed by its U.S. masters conform to the purpose of the UN.

It has croaked that the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are of "defensive" nature and that their colonial rule over south Korea is designed to "protect" and "help" it. It has even prattled about a fictitious "threat of aggression from the north," disregarding the hard fact that the U.S. imperialists apologized many times to the DPRK Government for the military provocations and aggressive acts committed by their armed spy ships and armed spy planes against the northern half of the Republic.

Basing themselves on such "reports" of the "UNCURK" full of lies, the U.S. imperialists have justified their occupation of south Korea and policies of aggression and war and made a fool of the representatives of the U.N. member states every year, and thereby have hampered Korea's reunification for more than 20 years, lowering the prestige of the UN and ridiculing its authority.

That is why the anti-imperialist and progressive countries of the world which love truth and follow the general trend of the times are strongly demanding the disbandment of the "UNCURK" and why Chile and Pakistan have already receded from it, in spite of the U.S. imperialists' desperate efforts.

History eloquently proves that those who go against the will of the world progressive peoples and the trend of the times meet a miserable end like Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo.

The dissolution of the "UNCURK" is the unanimous national demand of the Korean people and the pressing demand of the time.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The United Nations must first dissolve the 'UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,' take the cap of 'UN forces' off the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea under the UN signboard and force them to withdraw from south Korea. At the same time, it must revoke all the resolutions and actions against the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and adopt a resolution for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. If the United Nations takes these measures, more favourable conditions will undoubtedly be created for Korea's peaceful reunification." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., pp. 22-23.)

There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists and the "UNCURK" to remain in south Korea.

Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people and a problem of putting an end to the territorial partition and national split by the U.S. imperialists, winning our country's complete independence and restoring the national ties. It, therefore, can be attained only by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference on the principle of independence.

The principle of independence makes it possible to settle the Korean reunification question in a peaceful way in keeping with the will of the Korean people and their national interests and ensure firmly their national sovereignty throughout the country.

Basing himself on a scientific penetration of the internal and external situation, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung declared that we are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea, in his historic August 6 speech of 1971, thus bringing an epochal phase in the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In less than one year since the speech the south Korean authorities responded to our proposal, and signed the north-south joint statement with the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as its main contents. Thus, the north and south had talks and contacts and agreed on realizing many-sided collaboration in all realms, political, economic, military, cultural and diplomatic, for the solution of the national reunification question.

If the United Nations is truly to act in conformity with the principle and purpose of its Charter, it must pay serious attention to developing stern realities. It should not allow the U.S. imperialists any longer to abuse its flag and but take steps to withdraw their aggressor troops in the guise of the UN from south Korea and disband the "UNCURK," and thereby create favourable conditions for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this way, it must stop the U.S. imperialists from impairing its prestige and usurping its authority and from abusing its name in their criminal plot to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their crafty deceptive machinations ridiculing the UN and pull their aggressive troops out of south Korea at once. The time has already gone when they could oppress other countries by dollars and nuclear blackmail and interfere in others' internal affairs under the UN signboard.

The Korean people will not allow any outside interference hindering the independent, peaceful reunification of their country and severely punish the traitors to the nation who are against the nation-wide struggle for reunification.

The entire Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, will frustrate the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and national split and surely achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country by their united strength.

Cuba Moves Ahead Vigorously in Moncada Revolutionary Spirit

On July 26, 1953, the Cuban revolutionary fighters assaulted the "Moncada" barracks, under the personal leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the national hero of the Cuban people. This armed uprising marked the beginning of an armed revolutionary struggle in Cuba and a new, higher stage in the national liberation struggle of the Cuban people.

After the "Moncada" barrack assault, the Cuban revolutionaries, through the expedition by the "Granma" and the heroic armed struggle at Sierra Maestra, overthrew the Batista dictatorial regime, the pliant tool of U.S. imperialism, on January 1, 1959, and established the Republic of Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The triumph of the Cuban revolution marked the beginning of the disintegration of the system of U.S. imperialist colonial rule in Latin America; it sternly judged and sentenced to destruction that imperialism which had exploited and oppressed the peoples in this area for so long."

Since the victorious revolution, the Cuban people, closely united around the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, have defended firmly their revolutionary gains and striven for socialist construction in the encirclement of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, frustrating all the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the enemies.

They have equipped factories in sugar industry, a main branch of their national economy, with modern technique and enlarged them, and built factories and other enterprises of key industries, such as machine, power, iron, chemical and building materials industries, and thereby laid the solid base of socialist industry.

Thanks to the successful promotion of the technical revolution, agricultural production has increased, and stock-tarming has rapidly developed on the basis of up-to-date science and technique.

Today Cuba has laid solid foundations for the rapid development of the national economy, successfully repulsing the U.S. imperialists' "economic blockade"; it has become a people's state where exploitation and oppression, starvation and poverty and illiteracy have been done away with once and for all for the first time in the Western Hemisphere and national culture is flowering.

Particularly, Cuba has built up a strong defence potential capable of crushing any aggressors; its revolutionary armed forces, tempered and strengthened in the arduous struggle, are firmly defending their territory against U.S. imperialism, with a burning hatred for it.

The Korean people rejoice over all the successes achieved by the brotherly Cuban people in the revolution and construction as over their own and warmly hail them.

Today the Republic of Cuba is confidently marching ahead along the socialist path in the van of the Latin American revolution; it is the beacon of hope and the banner of struggle for the fighting Latin American peoples.

Inspired by the Cuban revolution and its victorious advance, the Latin American peoples, holding high the banner of national liberation struggle, are waging powerful armed struggles everywhere to overthrow the U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes of their lackeys. The struggle of the peoples in this area for their countries' independent development is mounting, taking on a new aspect.

All this shows that the U.S. imperialists' ruling system is shaking to its very core in the Western Hemisphere, once a quiet "backyard" for them.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are frantically conducting anti-Cuba manoeuvrings to check the victorious advance of the Cuban revolution and its influence.

They still remain in the southern half of our country and don't want to withdraw from there; they are working in every way to perpetuate the split of our nation.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can they attain their aggressive end.

The Korean and Cuban peoples are intimate brothers who support and cooperate with each other in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists, and true comrades-in-arms who go hand in hand for socialist-communist construction.

The Korean people will, as ever, actively support the just struggle of the Cuban people who are vigorously moving ahead in the Moncada revolutionary spirit and fight resolutely together with them against U.S. imperialism.

Kim Chang Bin

The invincible revolutionary armed forces of Cuba

U.S. IMPERIALISM – IGNITER OF KOREAN WAR

Materials on provocation of the Korean war by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950, bring their aggressive nature to full light.

Here we give some of them.

The U.S. imperialists had made careful preparations for aggression against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In June 1949, Williams, adviser to the south Korean "embassy" in the United States, informed the Syngman Rhee puppet government that the plan for an aggressive war in Korea "had been up many times before the Joint Chiefs of Staff and was still being discussed."

The Indian paper **Crossroad** of December 22, 1950, carried a testimony given by an American colonel, who had served the MacArthur Headquarters before and after the outbreak of the Korean war and had gone to Iran as a U.S. military adviser, as to the partial amendment of the operational plan: "The U.S. plan to land troops on the Korean east and west coasts had been withdrawn before start of the military operation on June 25, and the stress had been laid on the breakthrough of the 38th parallel."

After September 1949, Republican Senator Knowland and notorious American bellicose generals and warmongers flew into south Korea one after another to inspect the war preparations of the south Korean "National Defence Army" and military establishments and to fan "march north for reunification."

In March 1950, at the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, the "UN Commission on Korea" set up its "military inspection team" in order to conceal the truth of the provocation by the U.S. imperialists of a war of aggression in Korea.

Writing about careful war preparations U.S. magazine **Life,** No. 8, 1950, said:

"Never before in our history have we been so nearly prepared at the start of any war as we were at the start of this war."

All was ready.

In February 1950, MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in the Far East, called puppet Syngman Rhee to Tokyo to give "11-point instructions on the attack on north Korea" and ordered him to "start attack not later than July."

In June 1950, U.S. Defence Secretary Johnson and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley came to Tokyo and had confidential talks with MacArthur to ignite a Korean war.

On June 17, 1950 the warmonger Dulles flew to south Korea and finally checked up the plan of aggression against the northern half of the Republic in a trench on the 38th parallel. And he said: "I see everything all right. I am now greatly excited with a thought that our harvest time has come at last. Everything is prepared. So the sooner the better. If you take action before the north Korean communist regime gets ready and strong you will be able to win victory without difficulty."

He, according to the then "Minister of Home Affairs" Kim Hyo Sok of the Syngman Rhee puppet government, ordered the Syngman Rhee puppet clique: "The time is ripe. Start action against the north accompanied by a counter-propaganda that the north has invaded the south first.... If you can hold out for two weeks, everything will go on smoothly, because during this period the United States, by accusing north Korea of attacking south Korea, will compel the United Nations to take action in whose name land, naval and air forces would be mobilized."

On June 22, 1950, Dulles met MacArthur in Tokyo and had long "talks." Then he stated that the U.S. imperialists would take "positive action to maintain peace in the Far East." The "positive action," as a U.S. journalist said, meant "the provocation of a Korean war on June 25 and the adoption on June 27 by the U.S. government of a decision on a large-scale intervention in communism in the Pacific area."

At the instruction of the war maniac Dulles, combat order No. 29 was issued to "launch an attack at points Nos. 1, 2 and 3 simultaneously at 5 a.m. June 25."

The "chief of the U.S. military advisory group" said as to why they fixed 25 for the start of the armed attack:

"Here lies our serious intention. It was Sunday. So people would hardly believe that we started a war on Sunday, because Sunday is Sabbath day in the Christian United States and south Korea."

According to their premeditated plan, the U.S. imperialists drafted even an illegal "resolution" to be adopted at the UN Security Council by setting their voting machine in motion after starting the war of aggression, in order to cover up their armed invasion in the name of the UN. John Hickerson, the then U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for the UN Affairs, said at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 5, 1951: Before the start of the Korean war the U.S. State Department had already "decided to bring the question before the UN." He remarked: "We knew what we were going to say" there and "We had drawn up the skeleton of a resolution." (I.F. Stone, "Hidden History of the Korean War," New York, 1952.)

Truman, the then U.S. President, ordered the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops to start armed intervention in Korea 3 hours before the UN Security Council adopted the unjust "resolution" on June 27, 1950; according to MacArthur, the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops "had started action 12 hours before the adoption of the UN resolution."

All these historical facts show convincingly that U.S. imperialism is the very igniter of the Korean war.

INSIDE BACK COVER: The Puckchong Fruit Plant produces 20-odd kinds of tasty foodstuffs including tinned goods and jam. Photo shows the tinning of fruits at the plant

BACK COVER: Chicken plants have appeared in different parts of our country to meet the growing needs of the population for eggs and chicken. Photo: A view of the modern Tanchon Chicken Plant

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